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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 304 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1935 PAGES

Chinese Students March On Nanking

No Civic Addresses To Govt Officials

B. P. C. C.'s Call To Corporators

Citizens Must Not Participate In Functions For Outgoing And Incoming Viceroys

"The presentation of civic addresses to government officials is an indication of slavish mentality and, therefore, this Committee earnestly requests the elected representatives of citizens in the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to vote for the addresses which are sought to be presented to outgoing and incoming Viceroys.

Keep Away

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee appeals to the people of Bombay to have nothing to do with any functions arranged for these purposes."

B. P. C. C.'s Call

The above resolution was passed at a special requisition meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday to consider a resolution to that effect given notice of by Mr. M. R. Masani, Yusuf J. Meherally and others.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., was in the chair.

NO ADDRESSES TO VICEROYS

Mr. Meherally moved:

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee draws the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the move now afoot in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to present civic addresses to the retiring Viceroy Lord Willingdon and incoming Viceroy Lord Linlithgow.

The B P. C. C. calls upon the people of Bombay to have nothing to do with any functions arranged for these purposes and to disassociate themselves from and to protest against this move to secure the endorsement of the people of Bombay for the record of Lord Willingdon as Viceroy and for the New Constitution which Lord Linlithgow is sent out to inaugurate.

The Council of the B. P. C. C. is requested to arrange immediately for a series of meetings in all the Wards of the City to call upon the elected members of the Corporation to oppose the resolutions for the presentation of civic addresses in these two cases."

SIGNAL FAILURE.

Mr. Meherally said that within the next few months Lord Willingdon would leave India and Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy-designate would be arriving in India. Lord Willingdon's Viceroyalty was a signal failure and his policy was throughout opposed to the best interests of India.

The speaker recalled the incident when a proposal of a reception address was thrown out at the Town Hall, at ths Citizens' meeting, as a sequel to which the Jinnah Hall came into existence.

The present regime of the Viceroy was not different from that of the days when he was the Governor of Bombay and it was the duty of the citizens to refuse to give him a farewell address.

FRUITS OF REGIME.

Almost the first thing Lord Willingdon had done on his appointment was to ban all Congress organisations in the North-West Frontier Province and to arrest Pandit Jawaharlal and the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, on their way to see Mahatma Gandhi. He had not the courtesy of according an interview to a personality like Mahatmaji.

Lord Willingdon met the Civil Disobedience movement, with a repression unparalleled in the history of civilised nations. He made all attempts to destroy the Indian National Congress, but today the Congress had grown stronger than ever, and even those who kept themselves aloof, could no longer withhold recognition of the patriotic organisation in the country. Through Lord Willingdon, the policy of his Government, was revealed in all its nakedness.

The economic policy of his Government brought in Imperial preferences and no benefit to the country.

B. P. C. C.'S DUTY.

Mr. Meherally continued, he moved this resolution because the Municipal Corporation was an insignificant body compared with the B. P. C. C. It was the duty of the B. P. C. C., to tell the Corporation that the addresses voted by the Corporation had not the support of the citizens.

Lord Linlithgow, who was a Director of an armaments firm, should be given an adverse reception. It was the duty of the B. P. C. C. to prepare the people to reject the New Constitution, which Lord Linlithgow would shortly inaugurate.

The B. P. C. C., should start a whirl-wind campaign in every ward of the city, so that the citizens would repudiate this move on the part of a section of the Corporation members, which the speaker characterised as "reprehensible."

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas seconded the resolution.

Sirdar Tamman Singh moved an amendment that if the Corporation voted for the addresses. the Congress members should resign from the Corporation. He said, by doing so the prestige of the Congress would be enhanced.

The amendment was seconded.

NO ADDRESS TO OFFICIALS.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved another amendment, which was finally accepted and passed as a substantive proposition.

Mr. Patil agreed with Mr. Meherally that no address should be voted for Government officials. No distinctions between this Viceroy or that was necessary as they all represented the same system of Government in this country. He explained that the position of the Congress was that, whether a Viceroy or any Official was good or bad, he should not be given any address.

The present instance was somewhat different from the one when the Citizens' meeting at the Town Hall turned down the proposal of an address to Lord Willingdon, who was then the Governor of Bombay. Now the Corporation, which had not the courage even to pass an innocent resolution of extending felicitations to the Indian National Congress on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee, was to vote on the issue. Everyone knew what the Corporation was going to do.

He felt that it was not worthwhile to go to the people and waste energy over this issue. It would be enough, if the B. P. C. C., exhorted the Corporation members to do their duty as elected representatives of the people.

NOT PRACTICAL.

Mr. Patil said that he had been in consultation with some of his friends, regarding the attitude of the Congress members in the Corporation. The plan of Congressmen resigning from the Corporation and seeking re-election entirely on the question of voting of the addresses to the Viceroys, was considered, but there were practical difficulties and it was not advisable that the Congress should devote much energy to this affair.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi who proposed the addition of the following Clause to Mr. Patil's amendment, which was accepted by the latter:

The B. P. C. C. appeals to the people of Bombay to have nothing do with any functions arranged these purposes and to disassociate themselves.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas who reserved his right of speech, said that he was unable to accept the amendment of Mr. S. K. Patil. The Congressmen entered the Corporation to expose its reactionary character and expose the members who were reactionaries. By carrying on a campaign now, the Congress position would be strengthened at the time of the next elections. It was obvious that the addresses sought to be presented to the two Viceroys were not Citizens' Addresses. If they were such, the Congress could go to the people and could successfully persuade them to reason. Even now it was open to the Congress to seek the mandate of the voters on this issue.

Mr. Meherally in replying to the debate said he was unable to accept Mr. Patil's amendment, unless the B. P. C. C., agreed to carry on a campaign ward by ward, opposing the proposed move.

The amendment of Sirdar Thaman Singh was lost.

Mr. Patil's amendment was carried by 14 against 10.

The amendment was then moved as a substantive proposition in the place of the original resolution and was carried.

New Foreign Secretary

EDEN TO SUCCEED HOARE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

It is officially announced that Captain Eden has been appointed Foreign Secretary.—Reuter.

MINISTER FOR LEAGUE'S AFFAIRS

LONDON, Dec. 22

It is learned that the position of Minister for the League of Nations Affairs vacated by Captain Eden will not be filled.—Reuter.

BUTTER SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

Secret Police To Deal With Cow-owners

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Dec. 21.

The Berliners are reminded of the war-time shortage by the appearance of the lard and fat tickets entitling the holders to a weekly ration of a quarter pound lard or fat. The present butter shortage appears to be due to the passive defiance of the regulations by provincial cow-owners and Gen. Goering has mobilised the secret police to deal with the matter.

Walk 500 Miles To Protest To National Govt.

Resent Suppression Of Their Activities

Organise Classes Of Chemical Warfare Inspite Of Police Warning

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TIENTSIN, Dec. 22.

Representatives of General Chiang Kai Shek and Wang Shih Chieh, Minister of Education, are due to arrive at Tsang-chow today to hear the views of 200 students who left Tientsin on the 19th instant to walk 500 miles to Nanking where they intend to press the National Government to punish all persons who have been trying to suppress their activities.

To Be Turned Back

The Official deputation will try to turn back the students but are prepared to listen to their statement.

Meanwhile, railway authorities have ordered that the demonstrators are not to be allowed transport to Nanking. The police chief of Tientsin has warned the local students against demonstrating for Communism.

Military Classes Organised

Students are reported to be organising classes of chemical warfare anti-aircraft defence, military engineering, wireless and nursing.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION

Serious, But Not In Immediate Danger

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

It is reported that the condition of Mrs. Nehru worsened in the past fortnight. Her debility is increasing and her condition is serious but at present there is no danger.

Everything is being done to restore her physical strength.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

Turkey's Terms For Naval Co-operation In The Mediterranean

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.

Officials here feel that any naval co-operation with Britain in the Mediterranean must be preceded by steps which would ensure control of the Dardanelles.

Should other members of the Balkan entente agree to naval co-operation, it is stated that Turkey would probably co-operate but would reserve the right to protect the Dardanelles without reference to the Demilitarisation Treaty.

GREEK KING TO CONSULT ALL PARTIES

According to an Athens message, it is reported that King George will consult the leaders of all the parties in Greece on the question of naval co-operation in the Mediterranean. Amongst those to be consulted is M. Venizelos whose views will be ascertained through the Greek Minister in Paris. The Premier, M. Demedjis, will also see the various political leaders.

Anxiety is expressed in Greek political circles regarding Greece's weak defences.

This morning Sir Sydney Waterlow, the British Minister in Athens, had an interview with M. Demedjis but it only lasted ten minutes.

SPANISH CABINET MEETS

The international political situation was the subject of an important Government conference last night, says a message from Madrid. The meeting lasted for three hours. It is believed that the meeting was concerned with the question of naval co-operation in the Mediterranean.—Indian Allied News.

NAVAL CONFERENCE ADJOURNS TILL JAN. 6

RUGBY, Dec. 21.

The Naval Conference has been adjourned over Christmas till January 6, and newspapers' comment on the progress so far made in the discussions the complexity and difficulty of which is universally recognised.

The "Times" thinks that the progress has not been satisfactory. "Discussions have cleared up the meaning of the Japanese scheme which at first appeared very uncertain even in the minds of Japanese themselves".

The Conference then went on to examine British proposals and when it reassembles will hear the American proposals.—B. O. W.

WALES BEAT NEW ZEALAND

LONDON Dec. 21.

In the Rugby match at Cardiff Wales beat New Zealand by 13 points to 12.—Reuter's Special.

JAP. EXPORTS TO U. S.

Cotton Textile Manufacturers Agree To Restriction

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21

The Japanese Ambassador informed the State Department that Japanese cotton textile manufacturers have voluntarily agreed to restrict exports to the United States. This step is taken in response to the recent protest by the United States manufacturers against abnormally heavy imports from Japan of which the States Department took note. The Ambassador did not mention the precise extent of the restriction.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EDEN AND ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 22.

Capt. Eden's appointment is viewed with considerable distrust and it is thought it will make the hopes about a conciliatory conclusion to the crisis more remote as he is regarded anti-Italian "It might almost be considered as deliberate and unfriendly act to Italy" declared a spokesman in authoritative Italian circles speaking in anticipation of the appointment.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

The Germans are pleased that Sir Austen Chamberlain has not been appointed as the Foreign Secretary in view of his pro-French sympathies.—Reuter.

CONGRESS JUBILEE IN LONDON

Representative Social Gathering To Be Held On Friday

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

An influential Committee of Indians and other friends and sympathisers of the Indian National Congress was formed early in the week to take steps to organise Jubilee celebrations in London on Friday December 27.

SOCIAL GATHERING

The organising Committee includes representatives of different Indian communities in addition to Englishmen. The London celebrations will take the form of a festive Social Gathering where a historical survey of this world-known organisation will be reviewed without associating those who attend it with any particular stage, aspect programme or policy of this great national institution which has played an important part in the evolution of India's National Life.

The Social gathering will be held in the Stewart's Restaurant, off Piccadilly on Friday, December 27, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

The leading part in oganising the London celebrations is being taken by Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Dr. K.M. Pardhy, Dr. Shakir Mohamedi, Mr. K. P. Mehta, (son of the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta, founder of the Congress). Dr. D. N. Dutt, Dr. P. C. Bhandari and Mr. Reginald Reynolds.

INVITATION TO NATIONAL LIBERALS

The Committee has issued invitations to over 70 English and Indian residents in Great Britain to join the Committee. It has also addressed a letter to the National Liberal Club, inviting its members to join the Congress celebrations in view of the fact that the first members of the Congress, in its pioneer work, looked for the assistance and hearty co-operation of the members of the British Liberal Party. —Indian Allied News.

FROM TALK TO SOLID WORK

Congress Has Helped Country More Than Govt. Has Done, Says Ansari

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Congress Jubilee celebrations have commenced here, Dr. Ansari opening the Congress Swadeshi Exhibition at Gandhi Park this afternoon.

Dr. Ansari claimed that no other body, not even Government, had rendered so much service to the cause of the country as the National Congress had done. It had served all communities alike. Muslims during the Khilafat agitation, Sikhs in connection with Nankana Saheb and Gurukabagh and Hindus by helping them to stamp out the canker of untouchability.

Dr. Ansari continued that in the olden days there was more of speaking and passing of long resolutions but under the wise guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the Congress had become a practical body of selfless workers whose activities, extended to every nook and corner.

Mr. Asaf Ali addressed a meeting in connection, with the Martyrs' Day.—A. P.

"BACK TO SANCTIONS"

Paris Proposals Buried At Geneva, Says Mr. N. Chamberlain

RUGBY, Dec. 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham last night said:

"The confidence of Government's supporters was not shaken by the recent events because they recognised: "If we have made an error in the judgment we have in no way changed our policy nor have we intentionally departed in any way from the undertakings we gave at the General Election".

After describing the circumstances of the Paris Conversations the Chancellor declared: "Now the proposals are dead. They are dead and they have already been buried at Geneva. They will not be revised and for the present purpose all attempts at a peaceful settlement must be considered to be at an end. We must, therefore, go back to the policy of sanctions and in due course, I trust that nations and the League will show, as I believe, they will show, that they are prepared to make themselves ready to resist any attack that may be made on any one of their members."—B. O. W.

TO MEET "AUSSIES" AT CALCUTTA

C. K. Naidu To Skipper India Eleven

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Selection Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India announce the following team which will represent India Eleven against Australians at Calcutta in the match commencing December 31:

Major C. K. Nayudu (Captain),
Yuvraj of Patiala,
Lieut. Wazir Ali,
Amar Singh,
Mohamed Nissar,
Amarnath,
L. P. Jai,
C. S. Nayudu,
Mushtaqali,
Baqa Jillani and
Abdul Aziz.
RESERVES:
Lieut. Mohamed Hussain,
Amir Elahie,
K. Bose, and
Shahabuddin.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi, Indoo, Raikwal Brahmin by caste, the certificate of whose death by heart-failure, at Shastri Nityanand Ratneshwar's house at Raipur-Bobdia Vaidhy's Khirkee, Ahmedabad dated 6-6-1930 has been obtained from the Ahmedabad Municipal Death-Register. Anyone knowing that she is still living may communicate with husband Rameshchandra, c/o Box 5368 "Bombay Chronicle."

Short-Stories Wanted: Romantic plots with Indian atmosphere but no slang figures of speech; for publication in English, Australian and American periodicals. Lengths 1-50 thous. Send stamp with MSS. (Not stamped envelope). S. Christopher Robinson, Film, Dramatic and Literary Agents, 37, Mortimer Market, London, W.C. 1. England. (2352).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam— Wanted respectable ladies and gentleman for the posts of District and Special Managers on Rs. 110—20—300 and 100—10—200 p m for the Distr.cts of Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Broach, Nas.k, East and West Khandesh. Posts pensionable. Applications from Legal and Medical Practitioners will also be considered. Apply sharp with credentials to S. N. Pauls, Esqr., Provincial Manager, B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Belgaum, before 28-12-35. (5369).

Wanted a shorthand typist with a good knowledge of Gujarathi and Marathi. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2351, "Bombay Chronicle."

A progressive Indian Life Office with a very influential directorate invites applications for the post of Inspectors for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Karnatic, Mysore State and C. P. Handsome salary, commission and allowances. Please apply sharp stating experience and business expectations to Box No. 2307, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. with Sanskrit, to handle Matric Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 5355, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced midwife, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating the least salary expected to the Chief Medical Officer, Mangrol, Kathiawar. (2337).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced businessman with vast experience in East Africa Red Sea Ports and Sudan, willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 5363, "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To let from 1st January, 1936, Shops and Flats, Dhanraj Mahal, near Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road, modern sanitary conveniences, Geysers, Frigidaire, up-to-date comforts. Rents reasonable. Apply Controller of Estates, at site. (5364)

27. HOTELS

National Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2/6 (2056)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Admissions for Senior Cambridge July and December examinations will now be accepted at the office between 8 to 10 a.m. The classes will begin on 2nd January 1936. Laboratory and games departments our new year features. Postal tuition a speciality. Very nice staff including European teachers. Individual attention paid, if necessary. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (1775).

Persian by Persian Savants; French, Arabic by competent scholars taught to college, school, private students. (Success guaranteed). Mazendy Kamar Building, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. (5309)

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Karachi. (5340).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Anand & Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, negotiate confidentially Loans on personal security to Civil and Military Officers and Mortgage of house property in Bombay City on most reasonable terms. Enquiries invited (2356).

Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Certificate for 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 10621/30 of the Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kaushikprasad Chandulal has been lost or mislaid and the application for the issue of duplicate certificate in respect thereof has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird & Co., Calcutta, to whom objections if any should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The Public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

Dated 20th December, 1935.
5354.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 17TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1935.
(2) To sanction Dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau and Seth Manilal B Nanavati as Additional Directors of the Company.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1936 and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th December, 1935, to 30th December, 1935, both days inclusive.

Preference and Ordinary share dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 22nd January, 1936, to those shareholders whose name stand in the register of the Company on 14th December, 1935.

2226.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To approve and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts as at 31st December, 1934.
(2) To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of December, 1935, to the 11th day of January, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay,
12th December, 1935.
2304

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 6th January 1936, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancies caused in certain Special Committees by the death of Mr. S. K. Pupala; (b) Election of members to the Committees.
2. Interpellations.
3. Letter from Mr. Kikabhai Prabhudas Choksy—Offering to take on monthly rent a plot of Municipal land near the Shroff Bazar (Mumbadevi).
4-6. Letters from the authorities of the (4) Bombay Dumb and Deaf Institution; (5) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital; and (6) Laxminarayan Vyayamshala—Applying for grants in aid of their respective institutions.
7-8. Letters from the authorities of the (7) Textile Technical School; and (8) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.
9. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1936-37 framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10. Recommending sanction to the payment of principal with interest of a Municipal Debenture.
11. Regarding payment of a bill from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors, for certain work done in 1922.
12. Regarding anomalies occurring in the application of cuts in the revised grades.
13. Regarding arrangements proposed for repayment of certain advances taken from Government.
14. Modifying, subject to the Corporation's orders, Municipal Service Regulations regarding the compulsory retirement of Municipal employees.
15. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, a security of Rs. 1,000 to be furnished by the Manager of the Municipal Printing Press.
16-17. Statements of Budget Transfers (16) sanctioned finally by the Committee and (17) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.
18. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding copies of registers of non-attending children of compulsory school-going age in E and G Wards published in November 1935.

Letters from the Commissioner—

19. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
20. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.
21. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in November 1935.
22. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.
23. Government letter—Regarding the revised curriculum of studies for Primary Schools in the City.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

24-25. Leters from (24) Mrs. A. R. Dimtimkar and (25) the Secretary, Servants of India Society—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolutions on the deaths of (24) Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and (25) Mr. G. K. Devdhar, C.I.E., respectively.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

26. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.
27. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
28. Regarding the revised layout of the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme.
29. Regarding the improvement of the roads, sanitation, etc., of Dharavi area.
30. Regarding the amendment of Sections of the Municipal Act concerning the appointment of Municipal Officers.
31. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to disqualify members of Statutory Committees for continued absence from meetings, etc.
32. Regarding the question of licensing shoe-blacks, cobblers, etc., in the City.
33. Report of the Corporation's representatives who appeared as witnesses before the Indian Delimitation Committee.
34. Regarding the question of closing wells in the City for malaria prevention.
35. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
36. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

37. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. S. C. Joshi—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of giving advances to Municipal employees from the Special Funds for constructing houses on Municipal lands.
38. From Dr. G. V Deshmukh—For obtaining certain proceedings from the Standing Committee.
39. From Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Kt., seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—Regarding the desirability of shifting the cattle platform from the north of the Grant Road Railway Station.
40. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, seconded by Mr. Soondardas Morarji—For obtaining from Government the accounts of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the years 1932-33 to 1934-35.
41. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the height of a building at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Sheikh Memon Street.
42-45. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—(42-43) For obtaining reports (42) from the Schools Committee on the desirability of introducing Hindi language in upper standards in Municipal Schools; (43) from the Commissioner on the desirability of converting Gokhale Park into a garden; (44) Regarding the shifting of the present Poibavdi Ferry Wharf Bus Stand to the Poibavdi Tramway Shelter; and (45) regarding the change in the method of payment of salaries to school teachers.
46. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of having a market near the Shivaji Park or Gokhale Road North.
47. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For expressing opinion that marriage should not be a bar for a lady for entrance or continuance in Municipal service.
48. From Dr. E. Moses—For expediting the Law, etc., Committee's report re:' amendment of the constitution of the Schools Committee and the Hospital Committee.

By Order of H's Worship the Mayor.
D. V. NADKARNI.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 21st December 1935.
2361.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

An Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt No. 3160 in respect of 5 Shares Nos. 157306|157310 of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Rameshur Bajaj have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Date 23rd Dec., 1935.
5370

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of Joint Family property and credits standing in the name of Mohanlal Mulchand, late of Limbdi and Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and landlord .. .. Deceased.

SAVAILAL MOHANLAL and RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 20th day of December, 1935.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2360.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVATLAL PRATAPSHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground (formerly) bearing the following particulars:

Name of fields	Field No.	Plots	Dhep	Faras	Paylee	Adholi	Assessment.	Area
"Parshet"	51	9		17½	0	½	7-13- 6	
Grass		9					0-15- 9 Local fund	
							8-13- 3	
Grass	51			2	0	1½	1- 1-11	
"Bhati"	95	1	½				0- 4- 5	223
							0- 0- 6 Local fund	
							0- 4-11	

Now formed into one plot situate at Malad, Bombay Suburban District together with all buildings structures and out-houses standing thereon and known as 'Mukta Bag" including a well in the compound, admeasuring 4863 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Malad Notified Area Committee Section "G" and House Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines and partly by the vacant plot of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kalidas Kalianji and partly by the Tank known as "Endale" Tank and partly by the property of Vishram Deoji, on or towards the North by the Nala and on or towards the South by the Station Road. Malad being a Khote village no Survey Nos. are given.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1935.
JHAVERY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2347

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BODARAM, BULCHAND and GOBINDRAM, all brothers and sons of Seth Hotchand of Shikarpur Sind, Hindu Inhabitants and doing business at Bombay and Calcutta in partnership as "Hotchand Motumal," have contracted to sell their undivided half share to my client Mr. U. R. Shroff, co-owner in the property hereinafter described and which includes the share of late Mr. Motumal said to have been purchased by Mr. Bodaram. All persons having any claim, or demands against, or to the property either by way of Mortgage, Gift Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise, however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, 26, "Lawyers' Chambers," Picket Road, Bombay 2, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Khar Road, Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the Bombay Suburban District and registered in the Bombay Sub-Registry Office on the 9th August, 1933, under No. 2572 of Book No. 1, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot Nos. 107 and 108 in Suburban Scheme VII Khar Road Model Suburb, and bounded on the East by Plots Nos. 92 and 93, on the West by the Road known as 10th Khar Road, on the North by Plot No. 106 and on the South by the Scheme Boundary and Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under "D" Ward No. F. 1. Street No. Nil. The property is known as "SINDHI VILLA" and is at present in the occupation of the Purchaser, Vendors and tenants.

Dated the 23rd day of December, 1935.
C. T. MADAN, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate for the Purchaser.
2359

EVERY DAY
FOUR SHOWS
in
THIRD WEEK
See
PUNJAB-KA-BETA
A Wonder Horse
in
HIND KESRI
A
Wadia Brothers' Animal Thriller
At
SUPER
Charni Rd. Tram Junction
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-45 P. M.

Public Notices

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Five Road Weigh Bridges to weigh from 7 lbs. to 5 tons. Size 15'-0" by 7'-0". to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 13th January, 1936, at 4 P. M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 150 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office
Dt. 18-12-1935.
2353.

From NEXT SATURDAY
(28th December)
THE SUPREME GIFT OF MOTION PICTUREDOM
The most Daring Department in Cinema-Annals
And That Is
KHOON-KA-KHOON
An Urdu Adaptation of SHAKESPEARE'S GREATEST PLAY
H-A-M-L-E-T
(Prince of Denmark)
Featuring
SORAB MODI
(Hamlet)
Beautiful NASEEM (Ophelia)
SHAMSHAD CHHAMIER
(Gertrude)
The Court-songstress of Indian States of U. P. and PUNJAB and Columbia Records and Radio fame
And many Talented Artistes
Commencing at
MINERVA
The Home of Best Pictures
REMEMBER
SAT. 28th DEC.
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

PROSPECTS OF OIL SEED CRUSHING INDUSTRY IN INDIA

It Will Help The Farmers, Provide Employment And Improve Indian Soil And Cattle

By SUFI MOHAMED SADIQ.

The world's demand for vegetable oils has increased considerably during the last fifty years, especially after the Great War. This increase has been due to the decline in the number of cattle and the consequent reduction in the production of butter and animal fat, which are now insufficient to meet the growing demand for edible oils (the substitute for butter) soaus and lubricating oils.

India supplies quite a large portion of the world's demand for oil seeds. The quantity of oil seeds crushed in India forms a very small percentage of the total export. In 1913-14 India exported about 1,600,000 tons of oil seeds and 14,000 tons of oil i.e. even less than 9 per cent of the seeds exported. The major portion of the oil seeds exported by India is crushed in the European countries. The oil is used for industrial purposes and the cakes serve as manure and cattle feed. Besides they also import a large portion of the oil seed cakes produced by the small amount of oil seeds crushed in India and thus enrich the soil and improve their cattle. The effect by all this is obvious. India is gradually losing from her soil the store of mineral matter in the form of cakes and seeds while other countries are increasing theirs. The cakes contain a larger amount of mineral matter than does the oil. If this practice continues for some time longer, even the richest soil of India will lose their productivity in no distant future. Even now in India, which was once supposed to possess very rich soil, the yield per acre is not even half of that what the other countries are getting.

POOR CONDITION OF CATTLE

It is sad to reflect that in an agricultural country like India where the bullocks are of great importance and the cows are held sacred, even worshipped ,the condition of cattle should be so poor. This condition of per cattle the inevitable consequence of the dearness of rich feeds, of which the oil seed cakes form a major portion. And the dearth of seed cakes is the direct result of the want of a well developed oil seed crushing industry. If we start a crushing industry of our own the cakes will be cheap and easily available as manure and cattle feed and this will enrich our soil and cattle. The demand for oils, too, will surely increase. The question of utility of oil seed cakes as cattle feed and fertilizer is already receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department and the demand for these appears to be increasing almost all over India. Beside, the high profits derived from this industry will remain in the country. Also by crushing the fresh oil seeds in India, better oil can be produced than is now obtained from the stale oils in Europe. The discovery of the decolourization process (1910), the Hydrogenation and expellers processes etc. has further increased the importance of oil seed crushing industry for India because with the help of these, now, practically all sorts of Indian oils can with advantage be turned into high class edible products.

Some are of opinion that, being an agricultural country, India should only develop an agricultural lines and not start new industries. But why should not both agriculture and industry be carried on sideby side, rendering mutual help to each other i.e. agriculture providing raw material to the industries and the industry forming them into finished products for consumption?.

WILL BENEFIT THE FARMER

If the oil seed crushing industry develops, naturally the demand for oil seeds will increase which in its turn will raise the prices, with the result that the farmer will necessarily pay more attention to agriculture in order to increase the yield. Under the present conditions, the farmers are getting very less returns from

(Continued on page 13, col. 5.)

The Case For Industrialization

India's Poverty Is Largely Due To Her Backwardness In Industries

SOME REVEALING FIGURES

By M. S. SIRDAR

(In the series of articles that we start this week the author who has made a special study of the economic problem of India effectively argues for increasing industrialisation of this country.

In this article he compares the industrial activity in India with other countries and shows how it is in the same proportion as the income per capita in various countries.)

The last few years have seen a great revival of interest in this country in the cause of ameliorating the condition of the cultivator. The Government also have set down certain policies and programmes of work. It need not be reiterated that over 75 per cent of the population lives in villages whose main occupation is agriculture. The earnings of the agriculturists from agriculture are too small and so he has hardly any comfortable existence. To ensure a higher standard of life to every individual, national wealth of the country must be increased. The history of the whole progressive world shows that no country has acquired sufficient riches by pursuit of agriculture alone and that industrialisation of the country is the only solution for increasing the national wealth and for supplying a decent life to everyone. This proposition need not be supported by any authorities. However, I would like to quote one. Sir M. Vishweshwaraya who is well-known to be a confirmed believer in the efficiency of Industrialisation of India says:—"A purely agriculturist country which maintains itself by producing only raw material or grain will always remain poor. Under present conditions in India, agriculture gives a bare living, sometimes less than a living, to those who pursue that calling. Without industry and trade in addition, however, it is impossible for India or any country to keep money in circulation or credit easy, and to maintain even an average level of prosperity. Industrial activity is everywhere regarded as a higher species of employment and is decidedly more remunerative than agriculture". (Vide "Reconstructing India" (1920) P. 153).

IN JAPAN AND CANADA

Examples of Japan and Canada are instances in point which have enormously enriched themselves by developing industries, although primarily they were agricultural countries. The industrial progress of Japan during the last 50 years has been nothing short of a miracle and it has demonstrated to the world what an eastern country can achieve by taking to industrialisation. India, situated as she is, in a favourable condition as regards her immense natural resources—vegetable, animal and mineral—can confidently strive to attain to the same eminence as Japan, if we take to industrialisation and if the Government help us to the extent to which Japan's Government has done.

SLOW PROGRESS.

It cannot be gainsaid that India is industrially very backward and the Government also have not done very much to encourage her industries. Until the Great War practically there was no serious development of any of her industries. The only large organised industries were the cotton mills of Western India, the Jute industry of Bengal, the local Mining industry of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal and the Steel industry of Jamshedpur; all other miscellaneous industries such as paper mills, rice mills, sugar factories etc., were all in a very poor condition. It was only during the Great War that the lesson was learnt that it was suicidal to depend upon foreign countries for every manufactured article and there was everywhere a clamour that the industrial potentialities of the country should be investigated and exploited and a definite industrial policy should be laid down. In consequence, an Industrial Commission was appointed by the Government in 1916. In pursuance of the recommendations of that Commission, Departments of Industries were started in all provinces by the end of the War and in the Central Government also a department of Industry and Commerce was inaugurated. Since then some progress has been made to encourage some industries. But the progress has been snail-like, considering the vastness of the country and in comparison with other countries, the Indian industrial development is no where near a satisfactory point.

CAMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Some figures showing the relative position of India vis-a-vis some other progressive countries will not be out of place here. The number of industrial establishments in India in the year 1930 was 8,148, and the capital invested in organised large scale industries, including the capital invested by the companies registered in the United Kingdom but working in India is estimated to be 700 crores of rupees, the share of the Indian people therein being only about 300 crores of rupees. On the other hand, United Kingdom which has a population of only 13 per cent of that of India possessed in 1928, 10,75.00 industrial and commercial establishments and the capital outlay on industrial companies alone in 1932 was 70,67 crores of rupees or about 23 times the Indian capital. The United States of America with a population of 35 per cent of that of India possessed in 1929, 210,959 industrial establishments with an invested capital of about 23,000 crores of rupees or more than 75 times of the Indian capital. Canada has a population of little over 1 crore or 3 per cent of that of India and in 1929 she possessed 23,597 industrial establishments with an invested capital of 1525 crores of rupees or about 5 times that of India. Japan with a population of 19 per cent of that of India possessed in 1928, 13,711 industrial co-operations with an authorised capital of 1,009 crores of rupees or more than three times that of India. It is said that the value of manufactured products in Japan increased seven-fold between the years 1914-1926. Similarly let us glance at the number of persons engaged in organised industries in different countries. The number of such persons in India in 1930 was only about 1.5 million or roughly 1 per cent of the total working population of the country. The proportion of the working population engaged in all classes of industries in India in that year was 10 per cent whereas in the United Kingdom it was 45 per cent, in U. S. A. 29 per cent, in Canada 27 per cent, in Germany 38 per cent and in France 31 per cent. Then the proportion of the total working population of India employed in agriculture is 63.4 per cent whereas it is 14 per cent in United Kingdom, 22 per cent in U. S. A., 35 per cent in Canada 30.5 per cent in Germany, 38.3 per cent in France. Let us now glance at the income per capita in various countries. The income per head of population derived from industries and agriculture respectively in the following countries is as follows :—

India Rs. 12:48; Japan Rs. 185: 85; Sweden Rs. 384:129; Great Britain 465:62; Canada 545:344; U. S. A. 963:175.

The above figures will clearly reveal how backward India is in its industrial development. Even Canda which was predominently an agricultural country before the war has now become an industrial country, India, however, has remained as rural as ever.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GERMANY'S NEW HIGH POWER RAILWAY MOTOR COACHES

Astounding Speed And Comfort Assured As Result Of New Technical Developments

By REICHSBAHN DIRECTOR STROEBE,

The first locomotive passenger car operated by the German Railways, now famous all over the world as the "Flying Hamburger", recently completed its 1,000th run between Berlin and Hamburg on April 30, 1935. This fast conveyance, since it was put in operation about two years ago, on March 15, 1933, has covered a distance of over 322,000 kilometers in all, or more than eight times the circumference of the earth. As during this period only 15 days out of every hundred were required for overhauling and repairs, its actual ratio of operative efficiency was 85 per cent. On its regular schedule runs between the above mentioned dates, the car has carried over 100,000 passengers.

Meanwhile, the German Railways have contracted for the building of 13 of these railway motor coaches.

HIGH SPEED.

The new cars have been designed to reach a velocity of 160 kilometers per hour, and in the form of double coaches are really enlarged models of the first car. In comparison with the first model, however, these new cars will have quite a number of improvements in the style of construction and in mechanical technique.

To begin with, certain changes are to be found in the external contour of the new cars, especially at the forward end, which has now been constructed having more regard to the element of wind resistance, and at the same time improving the arrangement of the driver's box, and giving the car a better general appearance. The two vulcanized rubber buffers on "Flying Humburger" have given place to a single Scharfenberg automatic buffer and coupler at each end, making possible the coupling up of two or more car to make a short train. To minimize the formation of air current into small whirlwinds under the body of the car, the tin shields along the sides of the "Hamburger" have, on the new cars, been improved by extending these shields well down below the bottom of the body, the lower edges being flanged to give the least wind resistance. Furthermore, these shields can be hooked up along the whole length of the car, so that the machinery and parts lying underneath may be readily accessible. In order to provide more passenger and luggage accommodation, these new double cars are constructed two meters longer than the older model, while at the same time the impact resistance of the car has been increased by reinforcing the chassis. The installation of the single coupler and buffer also necessitated considerable alteration and strengthening of both ends of the car. One of the features most acceptable to passengers are the unusually broad windows, which allow a much better view from the inside of the car. All of the windows are double, which ensures more warmth in winter and prevents the clouding of the windows and the consequent obstruction of the view. In order to maintain the required stability, notwithstanding these broad windows, the side walls had to be of specially strong construction.

COMFORTABLE INTERIOR

The interior arrangement and equipment of the earlier model has, generally speaking, been retained. But whereas the former was built with eight seats to each compartment, the newer car has six seats only to the compartment, these being fitted out with upholstered chairs after the most improved fashion in first class modern railway coaches. There are in the whole car a total of 81 seats, four of which are located in the refreshment room. The plan of the refreshment room in the "Flying Hamburger" has been reproduced with little change, as it had proved highly satisfactory to all former patrons. One further improvement consists of a ventilation duct leading through the car just under the ceiling. The water tanks in the toilets are also built into the ceiling, so that the toilets are more roomy and comfortable. The lighting of the passenger compartments has also been considerably improved. The car is heated by a hot water coil.

The well-tested Diesel motor system, consisting of two 410 H. P. Maybach motors, was duplicated with only very slight alterations. The cooling system was improved, for one thing, and the various auxiliary apparatus and the piping were more conveniently arranged for purposes of ready in-

(Continued in column 3)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

spection when necessary. It is noteworthy that both the Diesel motor and the generator are installed in a suspended position, an arrangement which proved very successful when tried on the "Flying Hamburger" last year, it being shown then that both the running of the car and the preserving of the engines in good condition, were thereby enhanced. Whereas the earlier model was equipped with the so-called "Gebus" transmission, the new cars are to have a transmission system lately perfected in the Central Machine Shops of the German Railways, which will bring the best results from the Diesel motors. It has already been mentioned that coupling of several cars together has been planned, and in this connection, the new cars have been furnished with a double steering control, so that one driver will be able to drive a train made up of two or more power cars. Brakes and other safety devices follow pretty closely the system already tried out on the earlier construction, although in this particular also, certain improvements in the air and hand brakes, as well as the magnetic rail automatic brake, have been added. There has also been an improvement and further development of the devices bearing on the car's capacity for inductive traction power.

Two of the newly constructed highpower coaches have already been put into service on the Berlin-Cologne and the Berlin-Frankfurt runs. The running schedules and connections have been so planned that a traveller may go from any of the larger German cities to Berlin and return in the course of the day, enough time being allowed between arrival at and departure from Berlin, for the transaction of important business. The runs from both Frankfort and Cologne to Berlin are made in about five hours, which means an average speed of from 111 to 116 kilometer per hour. The "Cologne Flier", on that portion of its run lying between Berlin and Hannover, even succeded in developing a speed of 160 kilometers at one point, and maintained an average of 132 for the Berlin-Hannover strentch. So that by means of this new mode of conveyance, it is possible to travel from the extreme eastern point of Germany-Eydtkuhnen, to the Rhine in the extreme west, in a single day.

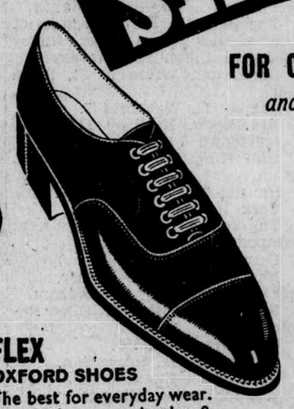
In spite of the high speed attained by these cars, there is little or no shaking or lurching. They run most smoothly. This is due to their special construction, in particular in the increase of the an-

(Continued on page 13, col. 5.)

FROM ALL GOOD WOOL DEALERS

Selling Representatives
Messrs. FULCHAND & Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

FLEX ALBERT SLIPPERS
Rs. 4/- per pair.



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The best for everyday wear. Best quality upper leather & strong compressed soles.
Rs. 5/8 per pair

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Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.

Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.

Bombay Agents:—
Suratwalla J. J. & Sons,
(1) Mangaldas Road, opp. Gokuldas Hospital (2) Bhuleshwar Road (3) Sandhurst Road, Prarthna Samaj.

Agents also at:—AHMEDABAD, Paris Boot House, AHMEDABAD, Gujrat Boot House, POONA CITY, Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee Bros. POONA CAMP, The Kale Shoe Co. BARODA, The Indian Shoe Factory SURAT, Jamna Dass Hargovind Dass, RAJKOT, Harji Trickam & Sons, PORBANDAR, Mohd. Ismail, BHAVNAGAR, Rathod Boot House.

SOLD BY MORE THAN 700 AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE

Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY Co., CAWNPORE

Many League Matches Postponed

Frost And Fog Make Ground Unplayable

Celtic Centre-Forward Establishes New Scoring Record

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The greatest enemies, fog and frost, caused several postponements in the majority of grounds. Five thousand sepectators, the smallest crowd for a first division league match, watched the Blackburn-villa match. All the players found the turf treacherous despite the fact that it was liberally sanded. Broome netted for Villa, but the referee disallowed for it was offside. Blackburn exerted strong pressure, Thompson scoring after 27 minutes and Turner shortly afterwards added Blackburn's other goal in the first half.

After the change over Villa were more agressive, but could not seriously trouble the home side. Turner increased the lead. Then Hamil netted from Turner's pass. Blackburn's fifth goal came through Thompson from a penalty.

Villa's solitary goal was scored by Broome.

DERBY DEFENCE COLLAPSES

Thirty Thousand saw Sunderland strengthening their position as head of the League by defeating their nearest rivals. Sunderland were well on top. In the first half their attack was too smart for the Derby defence who kicked wildly Carter scored the leader's first goal from a penalty after ten minutes of the play and again netted with a lovely shot five minutes from the interval, when Sunderland led by two goals to nil. In the second half Sunderland, again dominated, but fifteen minutes from the end Bowers reduced the lead. Ten minutes later Gurney restored the two goal lead.

GROUND NOW COVERED

At Westbromwich the ground was now-covered, but both sides gave a good display, neither scoring however before the interval. Brentford exerted strong pressure, but Mahon scored the only goal of the match after 52 minutes.

The League Second Division leadership has again changed hands. Leicester being on the top with the goal average over Doncaster. Tottenham drop to the third and Charlton are still the fourth.

ANOTHER SCORING RECORD

Another scoring record was created to-day by the celtic international centre forward who brought up his total number of goals to 366 the previous best was by the late Hugh Ferguson's 364. McGrory scored twice in the first half and another in the second half.

THE RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following are the League Football results:—

All postponed matches were due to frost.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal vs. Bolton (postponed).
Birmingham 4, Everton 2.
Blackburn 5, Aston Villa 1.
Chelsea 2, Wolverhampton 2.
Grimsby 1, Portsmouth 2.
Leeds 0, Preston 1.
Liverpool 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Manchester City vs. Huddersfield (postponed).
Stake 1, Midle's brough 1.
Sunderland 3, Derby 1.
Westbromwich 1, Brentford 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool vs. Newcastle (postponed).
Bradford 3, Charlton 0.
Bury vs. Manchester United (postponed).
Doncaster 2, Tottenham 1.
Leicester 2, Burnlev 0.
Norwich 0, Plymouth 0.
Nottingham Forest 1, Bradford City 0.
Sheffield United 7, Hull 0
Southampton 0, Barnsley 1
Swansea 0, Fulham 2:
Westham 4, Portvale 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aldershot 0, Gillingham 2.
Brighton 1, Clapton Orient 3.
Bristol City 1, Crystal Palace 1. (when match was abondoned for ten minutes from time owing to fog).
Coventry vs. Luton (postponed).
Exeter 3, Bristol Rovers 1.
Millwall 0, Reading 1.
Newport vs. Notts County (postponed).
Queens Park Rangers 2, Southend 1.
Swindon 2, Bournemouth 3.
Torquay vs. Cardiff (postponed)
Watford 4, Northampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Carlisle 2, Chesterfield 1.
Darlington 4, Rochdale 0.
Gateshead 0, York 0.
Halifax 2, Lincoln 1.
Hartlepools 1, Stockport 1.
Mansfield 1, Crewe 1.
Oldham vs. Chester (postponed)
Rotherham 1, Accrington 3.
Tranmere 1, Barrow 0.
Walsall 1, New Brighton 2.
Wrexham 4, Southport 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Arbroath 0, Rangers 0.
Ayr 1, Queen's Park 0.
Celtic 5, Aberdeen 3.
Dundee 3, Hamilton 0.
Dunfermline 5, Albion 5.
Hibernian 3, Queen of South 0.
Third Lanark 3, St. Johnstone 1

The following matches were postponed:—

Airdrieonians vs. Clyde.
Motherwell vs. Kilmarnock.
Partick vs. Hearts.

The following are the Scottish scorers:—

Ayr: Fitzgerald.
Celtic: McGrory (thrice), Buchan, Massie.
Aberdeen: Warnock (twice), Armstrong.
Dundee: Coats, Roberton, Smith
Dunfermline: Morrison (twice), McGowan (twice), Thomson.
Albion: Lyon (twice, Bruce (twice), Rice.
Hibernian: Black (twice), Brady
Third Lanark: Kinnaird, Hamilton, Stewart.
St. Johnstone: Dickie.

RUGBY N. U. RULES

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

Trial at Twickenham: England 26; The Rest 12.
Blackheath 0; Richmond 21.
Harlequins 15; Cardiff 6.
Red Ruth 19; Torquay Athletic 0.

Remaining matches were scratched owing to frost.

RUGBY UNION RULES

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Acton and Willesden 24, Leigh 14.
Bartley 11, Wakefield 7.
Bramley 7, Keighley 11.
Castleford 23, Bradford 5.
Hull Kingston Rovers 3; Leads 2.
Hunslet 21, Featherstone 2.
York 10, Hull 0.

The following matches were postponed due to frost:—

Barrow vs. Wigan.
Huddersfield vs. Dewsbury.
Liverpool Stanley vs. Oldham.
Rochdale vs. St. Helen's Recreation.
Salford vs. Widnes.
St. Helens vs. Broughton.
Swinton vs. Streatham.
Warrington vs. Halifax.

INDIAN CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Central India Win Match Against Rajputana

INDORE, Dec. 21.

In the Indian Cricket Championship, Central India won their match against Rajputana by 242 runs. Central India continued their second innings today and declared their innings closed for 356 for 6.

Rajputana were all out in their second innings for 171.

The scores:—

CENTRAL INDIA: 162 and 356 (for 6 declared)
RAJPUTANA: 105 and 171.

Sole Agents:—
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Princess Street,
Bombay 2.

The first four contestants in the 15-mile Cycle Race for the B.A. A.C. Challenge Cup held in Bombay on Sunday.
Mr. B. Malcolm, the Champion, winner of the Cup is seen on the left.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR C. P. AND BERAR

Leather's Deadly Bowling: Love's Fine Work Behind Wickets

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

When the Central Provinces resumed their second innings this morning on the third day of their match against the Australians, they still needed 219 runs to save an innings defeat. They had already lost two wickets for 11 runs yesterday and the way their batsmen set about their task this morning indicated that the defeat was not far distant. Wickets fell at regular intervals and six wickets were down for 42. In the first innings too C. P. were six down for 23 but had made something of a recovery.

Leather and Mair opened the bowling this morning S. J. Naidu, after getting in some fine strokes on both sides of the wicket, hung up his bat to a rising ball from Leather and was caught behind the wicket. T. S. Naidu provided Love with his fourth victim. He attempted to play Mair forward and snicked the ball into Love's hands. He would in any case have been stumped.

FRASER'S LUCK.

Fraser then jumped out to Mair and had the luck to be dropped off a sitter by Warne at the foot of the screen. Warne had dropped another catch at the same spot yesterday. Fraser was Mair's second victim—and Loves fifth—when he jumped out to him again and was stumped. At this stage Love had caught four batsmen and stumped one. The sixth wicket also fell at the same total, namely, 42.

Rutnam, the Captain, was deceived by a wrong 'un from Oxenham and was bowled. Oxenham had come on in the place of Leather at 39.

PLUCKY PARTNERSHIP.

The public stands which were almost empty in the morning filled slightly towards the noon. As in the first innings the seventh wicket proved a tough nut for the Australian bowlers and carried the score from 43 to 98. Zahur Ahmad had the extraordinary luck to escape being caught and stumped off Mair off successive balls. At first Leather dropped him at cover and at the next ball Love fumbled an easy stumping chance. Barring these chances, Zahur Ahmad played a very plucky innings and faced both fast and slow bowling well.

BUMPERS FROM LEATHER.

Leather returned vice Oxenham and started bumping about the first time he has done so in this tour. Dastur was twice struck on the knuckles and Ryder went up and talked to Leather who at once reverted to his orthodox way of bowling amidst cheers from the crowd. Just before the lunch interval the seventh wicket partnership was broken after it had added 55 runs in 50 minutes. Zahur Ahmed was followed by Laghate the top scorer of the first innings. He and Dastur were not out at lunch with score at 108 for seven wickets.

Catching Laghate off Mair on resumption Love got his sixth victim of the match. Leather then bowled Williams and Mohril and the C. P. innings terminated at 2-40 for 123 leaving the Australians victorious by an innings and 107 runs.

SCORES

C. P. & BERAR (1st Innings)	161
AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)	351

C. P. AND BERAR—2nd Innings

Patki c Love b Leather	0
L/Cpl. Fraser st. Love b Mair	17
Lt. Careless c Love b Leather	4
S J Naidu c Love b Leather	8
T S Naidu c Love b Mair	6
Rutnam b Oxenham	3
Zahur Ahmed c Wendell Bill b. Warne	30
Dastur (not out)	42
Laghate c Love b Mair	4
Williams b Leather	1
Mohril b Leather	1
Extras	7
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	12	1	27	5
Alexander	2	0	7	0
Mair	17	1	52	3
Oxenham	11	7	14	1
Warne	4	1	16	1

The team leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning where after playing against the Bengal and Assam they will commence the second All-India match on 31st December.

Sinnar Harijans Oppose Conversion

(From A Correspondent)

SINNAR, (By Mail.)

A meeting was held in Harijan Quarters and it was unanimously resolved that the Harijans should stick to their own religion and should not embrace any other religion and accordingly request their leader Dr. Ambedkar to give up the idea of changing their religion.

They have also passed a resolution that they should give up the name "untouchables" and find out some other name.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN MAHABLESHWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail.)

The progress of the Urdu Madressas here has been pretty steady and satisfactory.

During last year the number of boys has rapidly increasing from 14 to 65.

The Anjuman-e-Islahul Muslemin here had rented out certain houses for the accommodation of the boys for sometime past but since January 36 the D. L. B. is coming forward now to bear the necessary burden.

The Muslim Girl's Madressa shows 35 students on the roll and has a Trained school-mistress from Poona.

CONCERT IN AID OF ABYSSINIAN RED CROSS FUND

The Social Workers Society's Grand Variety Concert in aid of the Abyssinian Red Cross Fund will be peformed on Sunday the 12th January, at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

Tickets can be had from Adult Education Association's Office, Ravelin Street, Fort, and Perry Co., Grant Road, and on the day at the C. J. Hall.

FOUR CONGRESSMEN ELECTED

Results Of Polling In Three Wards Of Ghatkopar Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 22

Out of six seats four were gained by Congress candidates when the results of the triennial elections to the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, the polling for which took place yesterday, were declared, for three wards to-day.

From the 'A' ward Mr. Jayantilal Kalyanrai Vaishnav (187) and Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Mody (169), both Congress candidates, who are sitting members, were successful. Mr. Ranchhoddas Karsondas and Mr. Dalichand Mangalji Mehta two independent candidates polled 66 and 44 votes respectively. Fifteen voting papers were rejected as invalid.

In the 'D' ward Mr. Ranchhoddas Ganga (144) and Mr. Lakshmichand Manckchand Doshi (Congress candidate) (114), both sitting members, were declared duly elected. Mr. Harilal Ramji Mehta (Congress) got 109 votes, Dr. C. B. Talsania 85 and Mr. D. M. Mehta 3. Fourteen voting papers were rejected as invalid.

In the 'C' ward Mr. Chunilal Jiwanlal Hansoti (retiring President) (349) and Mr. Jethalal Prabhudas Parekh (Congress) (318) were declared duly elected. Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah (Congress) got 316 votes, Mr. Prabhuram Bhimji Joshi 62 and Mr. D. M. Mehta 8. In all 75 voting papers were rejected as invalid.

The counting of votes in the 'B' ward was deferred to December 24 as the voting papers were not initialled by the polling officer at the time they were issued though enjoyed by the rules of the Municipality. In the mean time the matter will be referred to the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District.

ENQUIRY INTO D. L. B. FINANCES

U. P. Govt's Move To Appoint Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

It is reliably understood that the United Provinces Government in the Education Department has decided to appoint a departmental committee of enquiry to examine and report on the financial position of the district boards with regard to their educational budgets very shortly.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The personnel of the Committee has not yet been finally settled the consent of the proposed members to serve on the Committee is being obtained. It is, however, authoritatively learnt that the President of the Committee would be Mr. Drake-Brockmann, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, while the Secretary would be Mr. H. N. Wanchoo, Inspector of Schools, Benares Division. The other members are likely to include about six members of the local legislative Council and some heads of departments of Education department

It is understood that an official communique will be shortly issued concerning this Committee and announcing the names of the members who will constitute it. It is, however, understood that no terms of reference have been settled for this Committee.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

Husband Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Dec. 21

The Thana district police are investigating a case of a brutal murder of a young woman by name Parvati alleged to have been committed by her husband Rama Tukaram Paste at Nachole, a village in Wada Peta, on the evening of December 13 last. Several injuries were caused on her person, including a fatal one on the hand, with a scythe.

Rama Tukaram has been arrested by Sub-Inspector V. R. Salvi of the Wada police on a charge of murdering his wife Parvati.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 13, 1992.
Muslim: Ramjan 26, 1354.
Parsi: Tir 18, 1305.
Hightide: 9-32; 23-16.
Lowtide: 4-26; 16-04.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.
Sunset: 6h. 8m.

Domestic Occurrence

OTHAMNA CEREMONY.

Mrs. Shantibai alias Babibai wife of Mr. Bhagwandas Morarji Kamdar, died at Nasik. Uthamna ceremony at her residence at 77, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received Wall Calendars from People's Insurance Co., Lahore.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of 'ravan' (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

BOMBAY HOTEL-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above association will be held at Tambe Arogya Bhuwan, Kandewadi, Girgaon Road, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to consider Mr. Bakhale's Bill.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

Last day of the Shraddhanand week, will be celebrated at the Arya Samaj Mandir Girgaum, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. when Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Sjt. Nagindas Master, Dr. Sayerkar, Sit. Prabhudas Modi, Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, Sjt. Manilal Desai, Sjt. Ambalal Jani, Sit. Banushanker Vyas, Pandit Vigay Shankerji will speak.

LATE S. K. PUPALA.

Under the auspices of the "Lokmanya Seva Mandal" and the "Maharastra Mitra Mandal" a public meeting will be held at Lal Baug to-day (Monday), at 8-15 p.m. to mourn the death of Mr. S. K. Pupala. Mr. R. T. Masurkar will preside.

B. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

An emergency meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. sharp in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Parel Poibawdi, Bombay.

CORPORATION MEETINGS.

The Secretary writes:—

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held here on Monday, the 23rd December, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), instead of on Wednesday, the 25th December, 1935, the latter day being a Public holiday viz., Christmas.

There will be no meetings of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 24th and 31st December, 1935, both these days being public holidays.

"NEWS PAPERS GUIDE."

The Exhibition President writes:—

The Vidya Mandal, Allahabad has decided to publish a "Newspapers Guide" on the occasion of the Third All-India Newspapers Exhibition to be held at Allahabad in the middle of January. All publishers in India are requested to send their addresses immediately for inclusion in this useful Guide to the Secretary, the Vidya Mandal Newspapers Exhibition Committee, Sri Ram Bag, Allahabad City.

JAPANESE POET'S LECTURE.

Prof. Yonejiro Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet, will deliver his second lecture on "Japanese Poetry" under the auspices of the University of Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m., in the Lecture Room on the first floor of the University School of Economics and Sociology. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

GIRGAON KHADI SHOP.

The Girgaon Khadi Shop has decided to adorn the "Golden Jubilee Arbour" with National Flags on the occasion of the coming Congress Golden Jubilee.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"I Live My Life". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Midnight Tale." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express Non Stop Revue." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1936"
WELLINGTON—"Old Man Rhythm" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 9 and 11-30 Morning.
PLAZA—"Gay Divorcee." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MRS. SANGER'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Worker's Society Mrs Margaret Sanger will speak on "Birth Control" with demonstrations, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hall of the Adult Education Association, Ravelin Street, Fort. The lecture is only open to the members of the Society, social workers and the medical students.

VISITORS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR. (By Mail).

A number of people have come up on the Hill-station, booked up rooms and bungalows, while the prospects for the coming X'mas and New Year are very good.

The climate is better than summer just about 60° at night and during the day bright sunshine accompanied with a fresh invigorating breeze.

"BERAR DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE."

Berar Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Patipura Amraoti, on Sunday, the 29th December, under the presidentship of Shree Samarks' Patit Pawandas Maharaj.

The Conference will consider the views of Dr. Ambedkar about conversion.

Party To Mrs. Margaret Sanger

The Chairman and members of the Committee of the Society for the promotion of Marriage Hygiene were "At Home" to Mrs. Margaret Sanger at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday when a distinguished gathering, including Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay was present.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 28th December, 1935, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Ramzan Id.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegram branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual. 1. Colaba, 2. Kalbadevi, 3. Masjid, 4. Mazgaon, 5. Port Street Booking Office, 6. Byculla, 7. Girgaon, 8. M. Hill. 9. Parel, 10. Dadar, 11. Dharavi, 12. Bandra, 13. Mahim, 14. Mandvi, 15. Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTINGS.

Saturday, the 28th December, 1935, being a Post Office holiday on account of Ramzan Id, the following will be the latest hours of posting for the homeward English Mails closing at the Bombay G. P. O. on that day.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels upto 6-00 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Where East And West Differ In Poetry

YONE NOGUCHI EXPOUNDS JAPANESE IDEALS TO 'VARSITY STUDENTS

The pleasures of solicitude, the amalgamation of nature with life and the enchantment of impersonality were some of the themes touched upon in glowing and eloquent words by the famous Japanese poet, Prof. Yone Noguchi who spoke on "Japanese Poetry" to an enthusiastic and enthralled audience at the School of Economics on last Saturday evening. "We, Orientals, are happy to find the climax of poetry is solitude. Led by a faint soft light of loneliness, we would slowly approach an aesthetic Hall of Rapture, an ecstatic den of beauty, a holy sanction of idealism," he said

THE POET.

Introducing the great poet, Mr. V. N. Chandarvarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, who presided over the meeting said that Noguchi was first educated at the University in Tokyo where he is now Professor of English Literature. In 1893 Noguchi left for America and in San Francisco he found himself living with some Japanese agitators. Later he became a "schoolboy", that is, serving as a domestic servant when not at school, and applied himself to the study of English. In 1903, after a good deal of tramping in America he crossed over to London when he published a 16-page pamphlet which brought him fame.

WHERE EAST AND WEST DIFFER

In the course of his lecture the poet said:—

I seldom see Western painting or read Western poetry without feeling that they are the works of man standing erect rather to criticise than to pray; rather to explain than to adore. If Westerns are lacking in natural piety, they should remind themselves of their manner when they pray to God before they go to sleep. But it is the virtue of a man sitting down to see level without the ground where, if the time is spring, flower-petals fall to make a fabric in dappled white.

I would take a western visitor to the tea-ceremony house, if he wants to see something distinctively Japanese and make him stand on a garden-path of stepping stones, and listen to my words: "This little passage is called Roji, a very styx where you should forget the physical world and enter into self-reflection".

Except for a few men whose natural gifts are particularly sympathetic to the aestheticism of the East, ordinary Westerners in sackcoats may not understand my words. Of course the fault is not with them, because our conception that art reaches its highest point of simplicity when nature and life amalgamate into one, is something beyond their understanding, and Tealism, a philosophy practiced in a tiny house with kettle and bowls, is one of the expressions which proves that the old culture is still living with undying fire in the present time.

SINGERS OF ETERNITY

There is nothing but solitude that preserves perfectly the spiritual integrity of one's self. When we find that the personalities of poets, artists and tea-masters, great in the old artistic-annals of Japan, are solid and rich, that is simply because, as soloists, they sent their silver-clear songs of existence over the wild expanse of Eternity.

LATER DAY DETERIORATION.

It is a matter of delight that by the eighth century Japanese literature had become already established as the utterance of a race-type, for in Manyoshu, "Collection of Myriad Leaves," the 'Uta' poets whose vision was as clear as sunlight and as fresh as a plum blossom, awaking from sleep, and expressing themselves in statuesque idiosyncrasy. Those of a later date, however, are naturally fat in their work because of their structural advancement which sacrificed simplicity.

JAPANESE IDEAL.

We admit that we Japanese are lacking in creative power, and do not aim, like Western poets, at becoming rebuilders of life. We are taught not to deal with poetry as a mere art, but to look upon it as the most necessary principle along which our real life shall be developed.

It is never a question of the size of your song and your thought, but of adoration. We shall be at once brought back, if we are once admitted into this wonderful house, to the age of emotion and true love, where we speak only a few words of faith.

At the conclusion, the poet's speech Major S. L. Bhatia thanked Noguchi for the great service he had done in interpreting Japanese poetry and the Vice-Chancellor announced that Professor Noguchi subsequent lecture on "Japanese Art" will be delivered at the Convocation Hall on Monday at 6 p.m.

A. I. V. I. A. EXHIBITION

Rajen Babu To Open On Dec 27

The Publicity Officer writes:—

The exhibition of the All-India Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners' Association to be held on the grounds around G. T. Hostel will be opened by Babu Rajendra Prasad on the 27th instant at 5-15 p.m.

There will be altogether forty stalls in the Exhibition. All stalls have already been booked. The grounds around the house in which the first session of the Congress was held have been taken by the B.P.C.C. and entrusted to the A.I.V.I.A. for exhibition purposes.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Plots wherein simple vegetable was planted are being converted into Exhibition stalls which will demonstrate the utility and superiority of village Industries and village products. There will be demonstrations in spinning, in paper making, and in all those other industries which the A.I.V.I.A. is trying to organise. The Exhibition will through these demonstrations prove to the public of Bombay what progress has been made by the A.I.V.I.A. during the year that has elapsed since its commencement. Bombay being the birthplace of the A.I.V.I.A. has a special right to know what progress it has made and makes its progress its own special concern.

There will be charts to show all process relating hand-pounded rice and also charts, which will show the higher food value of these foods when they are hand-made or hand-processed.

There will be stalls wherein the Baby-Week organisers will show very interesting items.

There will be an ideal room furnished entirely with hand made things, furniture drapings, cloth, etc., etc.

There will be Tambe's Restaurant. Besides the usual enticing preparations for which Tambe's is known, there will be demonstrations to show the different articles which can be made from soya bean.

OPEN FOR TEN DAYS

The Exhibition will be open altogether for ten days.

There are two entrances to the Exhibition, one from the Hughes Road side and the other from the Gowalia Tank side. The latter is the more convenient entrance. There will be ticket offices at both entrances, the fee being only one anna.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech at the opening of the Exhibition will be broadcast so that thousands on all sides of the Exhibition grounds may be able to listen to the same.

MUSIC CONCERTS

There will be music concerts in the First Congress Session Hall at night during the jubilee week which is sure to please the visitors to the Exhibition.

HOLIDAY FOR CONGRESS JUBILEE

Commercial Bodies' Response For National Celebrations

The Publicity Officer, Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee, sends the following for publication:—

The following three important commercial organisations have resolved to observe 28th instant the Jubilee Celebration Day, as a Holiday:—

(1) The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
(2) The Bombay Shareholders' Association.
(3) The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

The last mentioned Association have deputed their office-bearers to the Jubilee Celebration Committee. The Secretary of this Association has announced that many of its members are anxious to participate and the Celebration Committee have welcomed them.

NEW SOCIAL DRAMA

The Hiralakshmi Amateurs Club will stage at the Bhangwadi Princes Theatre to-day Monday night (for one night only) at 8-30 p.m. a new social drama entitled "Mahalakshmi" written by Sjt. Amritlal Pathani, and directed by Sjt. Chaturbhuj Vyas. The Imperial Star, Miss Hira, who made a hit in "Ghar-Jamai" and "Naya-Jamana", will take the leading role.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Narrow Streets!

A curious suggestion has emanated from the Bombay Tenants' Association, that where the streets are narrow, the omnibus service of the B. E. S. T. Company, should be discontinued. The apparent ground for a demand of this nature is that danger to pedestrians will be increased. It is not easy to appreciate the force of this argument. For accidents, whenever they have occurred in the city, have taken place, irrespective of the width of the roads. And there is no indication that the majority of accidents involving omnibuses have resulted from over-crowded narrow lanes. It is no exaggeration to say that the drivers of these buses are perhaps, the safest lot in the city. All the same no one can rule out the probability of tragedies occurring.

Wrong Suggestion

It would have been helpful, if the Association had made any concrete suggestions in regard to the diversion of the present routes, instead of virtuatly asking for the wholesale discontinuance of the Service. There seem to be very few narrow streets, through which the buses are running at present. There are narrow roads, as for instance, the Colaba Road, the Walkeshwar Road, which are not over-crowded. The Girgaum Road and the major part of the route of the H. Route Bus, via C. P. Tank, are, perhaps the only road, which are almost congested. But to ask for discontinuance of service along these routes, would be inviting a hardship, which is not justified, considering the precautions taken by the B. E. S. T., authorities. The whole Madhav Baug area will be a wilderness, apart from the tram service, and it is also known that bus traffic on this route is heavy, being a sort of outlet into Chowpatty at one end and the busier parts of the city at the other. While the danger to life should be recognised by all means, its prevention ought not to be circumscribed by fantastic proposals, which have no bearing on realities.

A. I. Weight Lifting Competition

The Secretary writes:—

An All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee was formed with Mr. S. K. Sen, B.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law as Chairman and Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, B.Sc., as the Secretary. The 12th annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition will be held at the end of this winter.

For further particulars, please apply with one anna and three pies stamp to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, B.Sc., Secretary, All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee of the Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

To-day's Special Meeting

A special general meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to elect additional office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee under Rule No. 8 (a) as amended at the last special general meeting of the Association.

X'mas Day
Special Show
For CHILDREN
at 3 p.m.
By
Prof. Doorlay's
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
ACROBATICS
MUSICAL NUMBERS
Comedy
DANCE WITH LEOPARD
SNAKE DANCE, ETC., ETC.
Prices Rs 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.
Presents will be given to children
by Miss Ruth Hesse.
Capitol
25th Dec. at 3-0 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—Selection of Indian Music—Gujerati Songs. 1-0 p.m. —Available Market Rates. Light Music and Songs. 2-0 p.m.—Close Down.

5-30 p.m.—Gramophone Concert for South Indian Listeners. 6-30 p.m.—A Talk in Gujarati. "Duties of a Mother." By Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma. 7-0 p.m. —Light Classical Music. Dinkerrao Amenbai. 8-0 p.m.—Musical Interlude. 8-15 p.m.—Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana, In Hindi). By Pandit Laxumanrao Gohale. 8-45 p.m.—News Bulletin Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. —Special Pianoforte Recital. By Miss Blanca Schlamm. 9-40 p.m. —Viennese Valses. 10-0 p.m.— Dance Music. Leon Abbey and His Band. 11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

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I WANT A MAN!
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Joan in her most
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18 STARS, 423 THRILLS, 186 LAUGHS
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1935

ADVANCE SWADESHI

With the opening of the first Indian Industries Fair in Bombay on Saturday in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the Jubilee celebrations may be said to have already begun. Swadeshi exhibitions are to be held in various other cities and towns as an integral part of the celebrations, Swadeshi being one of the most important activities of the Congress. But the Indian Industries Fair inaugurated in Bombay is the first of its kind, having been organized by a body of Indian nationalist businessmen specialiaing in the holding of such exhibitions. It is reasonable to hope that the Indian Industries Fair will be considerably helpful in spreading the Swadeshi movement all over the counthy. Even more important, in several respects, than the Fair is the Exhibition of the All-India Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners' Association, to be opened by Babu Rajendra Prasad on Friday next, also in connection with Bombay's Jubilee celebrations. This exhibition is designed to demonstrate the special importance of village industries and, incidentally, to show what progress has been achieved by the A. I. V. I. A. during the year that has elapsed since its establishment. The Industries Fair and the A. I. V. I. A.'s exhibition should go a long way in intensifying the Swadeshi spirit in Bombay.

A Notable Speech

Sir C. V. Raman's speech while opening the Fair deserves the careful attention of the public and the Indian industrialists alike. "The problem of India" he remarked "is not one politics or education but one of of the economic structure." The problem of India is a complex one and is essentially one of politics, but it is true that both a better standard of education and a fuller realization of our political ideals are difficult to achieve without effecting a radical improvement in the economic condition of our people. Equally sensible was the emphasis that he laid on the development of large scale industries along with the revival and encouragement of village handicrafts and cottage industries, for both are equally important in the economic advancement of the country. We need hardly endorse his appeal to support Indian industries and his sound suggestion that vigorous and sustained propaganda should be started to establish our products in the market. We would, however, emphasize the duty of Congress Committee's to give a great deal more importance to Swadeshi propaganda than they have been doing for some time part. It will not do for them to content themselves with the thought that large scale industries are strong enough to safeguard their interests and that village industries are safe in the hands of the A. I. V. I. A. Unfortunately, many proprietors of large scale industrial concerns think more of their own profits than of developing Indian industries. And as for village industries, though the technical or the production side of the task of reviving them is rightly taken over by a specialised body like the A. I. V. I. A., it is ever the duty of Congress Committees to do everything possible to popularise the products of such industries.

Women's Duty

Dr. Raman's appeal to woman of India to work for Swadeshi, however, demands more than a passing reference. "If only," he said, "our women make up their minds to give their husbandes the alternative, either going out of the house or buying only Indian goods—and we know which alternative our men would take—a great part of the problem would be solved." There is more than homely humour in this eminently sound suggestion which we heartily commend to the fair sex. And even if husbands are not amenable to adopting Swadeshi, the women can still help the movement by inculcating the spirit of Swadeshi in their children from an early age. Indian women have played a noble and a heroic part in the fight for national freedom. If they make up their minds, as Sir G. V. Raman wants them to do, to preach the gospel of Swadeshi they will make an equally noble and great contribution to the constructive aspect of the national cause. It is the privilege and the duty of Congress Committees to utilise in the most effective manner the almost religious zeal of Indian womanhood for the cause of Swadeshi.

Ignorance Or—

Defending his position 'vis-a-vis' the Paris peace proposals, Sir Samuel Hoare stated in the House of Commons that one of the reasons that led him to support them was the alleged refusal of all other League Powers to help Britain against Italy if a war broke out in the Mediterranean. He based his support to these proposals on the fear that there was a danger of Britain having to fight Italy single-handed and he definitely alleged that the other Powers would not help the British in resisting a naval attack from Italy. How utterly groundless these charges against League members were is shown by the Reuter report saying that Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia had promptly replied in the affirmative to the British Note asking the Governments whether they were willing to assist the British fleet if it was attacked by Italy. The British Note is said to have been sent on December 7 and "promptly" would imply that the replies were received within a few days. How is it that even while speaking on December 19, Sir Samuel Hoare should be ignorant of these replies? And why did not Mr. Baldwin refer to the matter in his speech unless, of course, he too shared his Foreign Secretary's ignorance? Or was the relevant but inconvenient evidence deliberately suppressed Further light on this matter would no doubt be revealing.

A New Menace

Fresh trouble seems to be brewing for Indians in South Africa. According to our Johannesburg correspondent, the Union Government has drafted a new Bill giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission and legalising again the principle of segregation so as to "bar and bolt the expansion of Indian commercial and residential activity." It may be remembered that the Commission was boycotted by the South African Indian Congress as it was believed to be part of a plan to segregate Indians. Our correspondent points out how the Government of India worked against the boycott and thereby helped to strengthen the principle of segregation. And now we are told, their Agent to the Union Government expects the Congress to stand up for the rights of Indians in the face of the new menace in the shape of the new Bill. The Congress should never countenance the principle of racial segregation whatever the attitude of the Agent or the Government of India.

Our Moscow Letter

TOLSTOY ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Reply To Italian Note

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

The Italian Ambassador in Moscow Baron Arone di Valantino, has submitted a verbal note to Mr. Litvinov in connection with the decision of the League of Nations concerning the application of economic sanctions against Italy. The contents of the note correspond to notes simultaneously submitted by the Italian Government through its Ambassadors to all states participating in the sanctions.

The Italian Government voices in its note a "most full and categorical protest against the burden and injustice of the measures used to the detriment of his Majesty's Government." It is pointed out in the note that the League of Nations should have taken into consideration the facts which occurred after the adoption of the sanctions, namely, that the population of the Abyssinian areas occupied by Italian troops "regarded Italy with confidence, which places upon Italy the new obligation of a protectorate."

Litvinov's Reply.

Replying to the Italian note, Mr. Litvinov in plain words and decisive tone rejected the protest of the Italian Government and said: "The Italian Government hardly expect that the Soviet Government would consider itself justified individually to offer explanations of decisions collectively made by an international body with the participation of over 50 States, particularly since Italy herself is a member of that body and may bring before it any question directly."

Mr. Litvinov also emphasized in his note the attitude of the Soviet Government towards Abyssinia. In a statesmanly way he pointed out: "Soviet Government regards as incorrect the viewpoint that Abyssinia should be an exception and should not enjoy all the rights granted by the League of Nations to its other members. From the point of view of the Soviet Government all members of the League must enjoy full equality in the event of an attack, regardless of racial or other distinctions."

The Soviet note has created a very good impression on all the members of the League participating in the sanctions against Italy, who consider the Italian Note to the States submitted individually means an endeavour to cause a breach among the League members adhering to the policy of sanctions.

25th Anniversary of Tolstoi's Death.

The Communist regime of Russia has given another proof of its love and respect for writers and philosphers and their writings, by marking the 25th anniversary of the death of the Leo Nikolaevitch Tolstoi with a grand programme deserving of the famous writer, well-known philosopher and sincere preacher.

Preparations for the celebration of the anniversary were started a long time before the day and included a number of important and interesting measures with which to commemorate the anniversary and to pay due tribute to the world renown writer, thinker and master of belles-letters of Russia.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Communists disapprove of the philosophy of Leo Nikolaevitch, his authority as a great writer and artist has never been disputed by them. Lenin himself said of Tolstoi that he was a "brilliant artist, though a poor philosopher." Another reason that makes for Tolstoi's popularity in the Russia of to-day is his sincerity and straightforwardness, his sympathy for the poor and his hatred of the Czarist regime, aristocracy, and church.

In Moscow the anniversary was marked by three huge congregation of writers, artists, actors and statesmen. In these gatherings glowing tribute was paid to the life-long activities and immortal writing of the famous writer who gave to the world such unsurpassable works as "Anna Karenina", "War and Peace", "Resurrection" and others—who so recklessly revealed the treacherous part played against the oppressed classes by the aristocracy and the church. Anniversary meetings were held in many cities, while over 200 distinguished writers, both Soviet and foreign, artists, and journalists were carried in a special train to Yasnaya Polnaya, the residence of Tolstoi.

It was here that Tolstoi lived and completed his outstanding work "Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace."

At Yasnaya Polnaya everything is preserved in the same state in which they were found at the time of the writer's death. There stands his bedstead with a small stool beside it. His studio is a plain room and it was here that

(Continued on Page 7, Colm. 5.)

Our London Letter

Implications Of Hoare-Laval Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 14. (By Air Mail).

The General Election is over. Parliament is in full-swing, the word "National" is receding in the background and full-fledged Toryism has begun to reign in Whitehall and Westminster. The swan song of peace is also over.

Egypt's Independence

Egypt is receiving her imperialist treatment. Outwardly, the Egyptian people are going to get a Parliamentary and constitutional success but behind the scene they are made to accept a defeat at the hands of British imperialism which they so promptly refused to do in 1930. The closing of the Egyptian Parliament was inseparably connected with the question of acknowledging Britain's military hold over Egypt. The 1930 Treaty offered by the Labour Government of those days had one or two good points in so far as the Egyptian nation as a whole was to be permitted the status of an independent nation with a direct membership in the League of Nations; secondly, Britain was fully accepting the Egyptian constitution which would work through Ministers elected by the people and responsible to the people; and, thirdly, Egypt was not to have any more High Commissioner in London but a Minister with the status of an ambassador without any right for Britain to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt. The drawback, however, was that the Egyptians, whilst becoming an independent nation were to acknowledge of their own free will the military supremacy of Great Britain, thus making Egyptian independence a mockery in international affairs, especially in times of war. It was at that time argued that as the Egyptian nationalists had absolutely no other resort at their disposal they would gain no advantage whatsoever by rejecting the so-called Treaty which in reality was a one-sided dictatorship of the Britain. It was further argued that if Egypt had accepted this Treaty and taken her place in the League of Nations there would have been a new opening at her disposal as by working on the Disarmament Conference or by a subsequent appeal to the League during any international crisis she could have induced the League to force Britain to modify her military position in Egypt. After a further five years of rigorous repression and retrograde policy the Egyptian nationalists of all shades of opinion see no other chance open to them than to form a united Front and to press for their right of going back to the 1930 position with the acceptance of the British Treaty.

Outwardly it seems as if, so far, complete victory has been won with the limited compromise of accepting the Treaty as drawn up by the late Mr. Arthur Henderson on behalf of Great Britain. In 1930 there was no Abyssinian complication, the Soviet Union was not a member of the League and the small nations who are members of the League now were then under the dictation of the big Powers. Now, Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Foreign Minister and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Prime Minister, know this better than any one else. They may very likely desire strong and permanent military control in the Egyptian Sudan and some form of direct or indirect assurance of Egypt always playing the second fiddle to Great Britain in the League of Nations at Geneva and not counting upon the support of other independent States. Just now Sir Samuel Hoare is witnessing his great defeat at Geneva, where free States like Poland, Turkey and Spain, are rejecting and defeating the plan of powerful States like Britain and France in the matter of Italo-Abyssinian dispute. In some form or other the British Tory Government will still persuade King Faud to take some measures that will modify the present victory of the Egyptian nationalists.

Tories And Abyssinia

In regard to Abyssinia, the Tory die-hard policy is now in full swing under the leadership of Sir Samuel Hoare. Abyssinia is to be divided up. Italy is to get large and fruitful provinces and other concessions which she would not get without several years of fighting against the brave tribesmen of Abyssinia. Britain's own advantages will follow in rapid succession in the shape of concessions, some open and others concealed, but under the name of some American companies. For what little scraps of Abyssinia would be left, the Emperor will be a nominal puppet ruler guarded and watched all round by the foreign policemen. Though the Tories once again command a formidable majority in the House of Commons, public opinion against them and against the Government in the country, and especially for the rights of Abyssinia and for fair play to poor unarmed States, is very strong. Though, once again France and Britain are planning to unite together as one powerful bloc in the League, the presence of Russia in the League has given definitely tremendous power of resistance to the other small States, which are members of the League. Sir Samuel Hoare looks like coming ont of his new adventure against Abyssinia with considerable discredit and he will discover in the next few days that his power can only succeed against helpless members of the British Empire, like India and Egypt.

Sabotaging Oil Sanctions

Italy has delayed her reply to Franco-British Peace proposals as drafted by M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare on Saturday last. Mussolini has done so with the cunning intention of not getting a moral defeat at the hands of Abyssinia or the League which may reject what Italy may accept. France, Britain and Italy, it is now clear, were counting on Abyssinia's helplessness. They felt that if Abyssinia rejected the Laval-Hoare proposals of dividing that country between Italy and themselves no interference or spport would be possible for Abyssinia. However, the League has become a new body and it seems to be competent and willing to take the responsibility upon itself of rejecting a barefaced plan that involves the destruction of the first principles of the League, namely, the territorial integrity and sovereign supremacy of all existing nations. Modern European armaments capable of destroying crowded modern European cities are not proving very formidable in the forest and mountain villages of Abyssinia. The Italian soldiers have so far not displayed any personal bravery in real fighting with the Abyssinians. They have, on the contrary, been killing men, women and little children and destroying hospitals and defenceless homes from a safe distance in the sky. Even if left alone, Mussolini would not be able to prove himself a hero in the long run by his fight in Abyssinia. If Oil Sanctions were applied and if the weapon of murdering from the air was taken away from the Italian soldiers their defeat is pretty

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

NO ADDRESSES

The question of presenting addresses to the out-going and the in-coming Viceroy will probably be considered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day. How this body will decide the question is a little uncertain, but how it ought to decide it is clear. Ruthless repression has been Lord Willingdon's distinctive record,—no Viceroy, in recent times, having proved himself more unpopular—and to present an address to him is to support or condone his policy. As regards the in-coming Viceroy, there is no meaning in presenting an address to one who is an unknown quantity as an administrator, and who has been associated in the framing of a Constitution that the whole country has pronounced to be unacceptable. Self-respecting local self-governing bodies should show some independence and discrimination in presenting addresses.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

It is good news, indeed, that Congress candidates have been elected as Presidents of the District Boards of Anantpur, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. These Congress sucesses in local bodies are not the first nor are they going to be the last in the Madras Presidency. They are particularly noteworthy as indicating in some measure the people's reply to the anti-Congress propaganda carried on by the Justicites throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency. These are also but a few of the successes achieved by the Congress all over the country at popular elections. We are confident that Congressmen will regard them as throwing additional responsibilities on their shoulders and will give an excellent account of themselves to the electors, who have so wholeheartedly displayed their confidence in them

DEFENSIVE IMPERIALISM!

Professor Yone Noguchi, the famous Japanese poet who is now in Bombay in the course of an Indian tour and whom we accord a hearty welcome, is an eminent person whose words should command attention and respect. But we are afraid he was carried away too much by his sense of patriotism when in his broadcast talk he sought to justify the agressive imperialism which has been the key-note of Japanese foreign policy for the last one decade. He talked of war and peace in rather vague and poetic terms, and contended that they "have never fought a war for the sake of conquest." "Our battles with other countries" he said, "were for the maintenance of the nation's safety and for the great lesson of freedom and peace." Now anyone who is even slightly conversant with the recent history of events in the Far East will realize that the poet's statement is not borne out by facts. Japan's growing spirit of militarism and imperialism is deplorable, of course. But it is a still greater misfortune that even the highest intellectuals in that country should subscribe to the creed of the War Lords—and, what is worse,—should try to justify imperialist aggression on grounds of ethics and morality.

THE SILVER PROBLEM

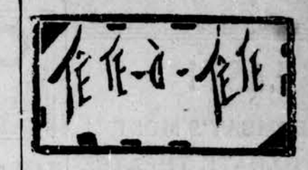
The silver problem is once again to the fore in world economics. America has declared her policy to buy in the most advantageous market.—which means British brokers will find it impossible to dictate the silver price to the United States Treasury; and the Silver speculators all the world over would be unable to rake a profit for themselves at the expense of the United States tax-payer. What arrangement—if if any,—has been arrived at between China and the United States is another mystery, which the international silver speculator would do well not to discount too lightly.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In his address to the first meeting of the Central Board of Education at Delhi Sir G. S. Bajpai, Acting Educational member, described the main function of the Board as an attempt "to test, sift and cohere the current educational thoughts of the day and impart to what may result from such creative effort the lasting impulse of a progressive policy." It is a laudable object and the Board will be helpful in achieving it if it works in co-operation with other bodies like the Inter-University Board and the all-India Educational Conferences which have similar objects in view.

THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.

Not the least important subject taken up for consideration by the Board is the problem of unemployment among the educated. Referring to this subject, Sir Girja Shankar observed that the problem was largely due to our educated young men's "invincible disinclination for any work other than the drudgeries of literacy, a pathetic incapacity for even moderate proficiency in mechanical pursuits and a tragic lack of aptitude for anything else." This is positively unkind to the thousands of educated men who are prepared to do almost any work for a bare living. As for their incapacity for mechanical pursuits, the responsibility lies more on the faulty system of education given to them. It is to be hoped that the Central Board will do some real good in reforming the system.



SILVER.

Nobody Is Using It Now.
—Headlines.

But they are all ab-using it.

* * * *

The Fascist Grand Council has made no reply to the (deceased) Peace proposals but announces Italy's determination to intensity the resistance to sanctions.

They can go on intensifying the resistance while the League Powers would go on relaxing them till the Italians are foiled in their attempts for there will be nothing left for them to resist.

* * * *

It is reported that a secret agreement has been signed between the Nanking Government and Rome whereby the Italian Government have undertaken to reorganize the entire Chinese army, navy and air force by 1938.

If this is true then Japan should immediately retaliate by concluding a similar alliance with Abyssinia.

* * * *

A latter message brings the complete denial of the above report from Rome. And in fairness to Italy we must say that we quite believe the contradiction. No one can at least accuse Italy of unremunerative altruism.

* * * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking in the Commons, said "tragedy deprived the Government of Sir Samuel Hoare's services."

To put it even better, a tragic accident—an unfortunate miscalculation, a sure shot that sort of misfired!

But no one can deny that Sir Samuel Hoare has come out of it all with the pathetic grace of a tragic hero and a martyr—even though the martyrdom be in a wrong cause!

* * * *

Italy Causes World Headaches.
—Headline.

The world should be grateful to be left off so lightly. As Abyssinia knows so very well, Italy is capable of causing many worse kinds of pains than a mere headache.

* * * *

An American paper describes the British attitude towards the Abyssinian question as an "amazing" surrender.

Then we cannot congratulate it on its insight into the nature of British diplomacy.

* * * *

The Japanese poet, Prof. Yone Noguchi, says his country has never fought a war for the sake of conquest.

It is remarkable how even oriental poets can so well assimilate the philosophy of western imperialism.

* * * *

He further says:—

"Our battles with other countries were for the maintenance of the nation's safety and for the great lesson of freedom and peace that followed the war."

Yes, it is only in hunger that we can appreciate food and only slave nations can really learn the lesson of freedom. The instruction of China in this greet lesson, meanwhile, steadily goes on.

* * * *

The land belonging to the editor of a Bijapur daily was auctioned to recover a fine imposed on him during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

Our confrere should now be content with the fourth estate.

* * * *

Said Sir G. S. Bajpai at the Mathematical Conference:—

Newton, according to some worshippers of the new creed, was a "back-number" but, judged by mere human standards, there was something to be said for his view. "Newton discovered gravitation, but lost his sweetheart. Einstein found both relativity and wife."

Newton's fortune, like Adam's misfortune, it should be remembered, was intimately connected with an apple.

* * * *

There is a proposal in Bengal to tax dogs.

Bombay's curs, however, are allowed to bark and yell without having to pay even an entertainment tax for musical performances.

* * * *

"If only our women make up their minds. . . ."

—Sir C. V. Raman.

With the experience that they have gained with their faces it should not be at all difficult.

* * * *

Neighbour: "Why is your car painted red on one side and blue on the other?"

Speedy: "Oh, it's a fine idea. You should hear the witnesses contradicting one another."

Thousands Of Eritrean Soldiers Surrender

Battle North Of Takazze River

Tanks, Guns And Large Quantities Of Ammunitions Captured

(SPECIAL CABLE) ADDIS ABABA, December 21.

Many thousands of Eritrean soldiers have now surrendered to the Ethiopian forces following a battle north of the Takazze river on December 15, declares an official communique.

In addition to ten tanks, a number of guns and large quantities of ammunitions have been captured.

It is unofficially stated that the Ethiopian advance patrols have failed to establish contact with the "broken" Italian force.

COLLECTIVE MILITARY SECURITY

Encouraging Response By League Members

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A message says that the results of enquiries among the League Members concerning the contributions they were prepared to make for collective military security is felt to be by no means discouraging in British official quarters. It is stated that there is no reason to suppose that any with whom the point has been discussed will fall short of their obligations under paragraph three of Article Sixteen of the Covenant which contains the mutual support clause. It is emphasised that the enquiries concern no more than precautionary measures.—Reuter's Special.

COUNT CIANO FOR GRAND COUNCIL

(Special Cable)

ROME, Dec. 21.

The royal decree announces the inclusion in the Fascist Grand Council of Count Ciano, the Minister of Propaganda who is at present on leave in Italy from East Africa.

TENTS SET ON FIRE

Incendiary Bombs On Ethiopian Encampment

ASMARA, Dec. 21.

A message says that a number of tents were set on fire by incendiary bombs when the Italian planes raided a large Ethiopian encampment between Quoram and Lake Ashangi. It is stated that a body of 3,000 Ethiopians in flight were bombed repeatedly and suffered considerable casualties.—Reuter's Special.

ROME SILENT OVER ABYSSINIAN SUCCESS

LONDON Dec. 21.

The fact that the fighting mentioned in the Abyssinian reports which occurred on December 15 and also that engagement was not mentioned in today's Rome communique leads to the conclusion that it was delayed on account of the Abyssinian success mentioned on the 17th and 18th December.—Reuter.

STARVATION FACES 2 MILLION COTTON PICKERS

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

An invention which experts say threatens 2,000,000 Negro cotton pickers with the loss of their jobs has been successfully tested near Litchfield in Arizona.

The invention, the first of scores of attempts to build a mechanical cotton picker ever to pass a test in an irrigated cotton plantation, was the Rust Brothers' cotton picking machine.

Only a dozen spectators, among them Mr. John Rust and Mr. Mack Rust, the inventors, watched the machine straddle over a field of cotton. In a neighbouring field, all unaware of what was going on, a line of the traditional figures of the Old South, the Negro cotton pickers, laboriously went on plucking by hand.

In less than three hours, the mechanical cotton-picker harvested 600 lbs. of cotton, while in the same time the hand pickers gathered less than 30 lbs. each.

The machine left behind bare stalks as it gathered the fleecy bolls, and the reclaimed cotton was as clean as that from the average hand-picked bag.

It is estimated that the cost of machine picking will be about one dollar an acre, which is one-fifth the cost of hand labour.

The invention, if extended tests are equally successful, may bring about a revolution in the cotton industry only comparable to that wrought by the cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, which put United States cotton firmly on the world market.

SUCCESS AFTER 80 YEARS

For more than 80 years attempts have been made to invent a practicable cotton-picking machine. The problem of taking in the bolls without injuring the green plant or gathering so much rubbish that ginning was impossible, seemed insuperable.

It is believed to have been solved by the Rust invention. On one side of their cotton harvester is a tunnel-like opening from back to front so that the machine straddles a row of plants. Into this opening a line of small smooth revolving rods project sideways. Carried on an endless belt, the rods first pass through a moistening device, then comb through the cotton plants.

So far, the tests seem successful. The machine is declared to have travelled down the rows leaving the open bolls stripped, and the green bolls unharmed. It picked up no rubbish.

It is claimed that the machine can gather in favourable conditions as much cotton in eight hours as a diligent hand-picker can gather in the eleven weeks' cotton season.

BOON TO INDUSTRY

What it means to the cotton-growing industry may be gathered from the enthusiastic planters who saw the tests. They are said to have declared that with such a machine, costing less than 1,000 dollars (£200), and with operating costs at a dollar an acre, they could grow cotton at a profit even if prices dropped to below five cents (2-1/2d.) per lb.

Born on a Texas farm, the Rust Brothers were orphaned and forced to work at cotton picking. John swore that one day he would invent a machine to cut out this back-breaking work. From all accounts he and his brother appear to have succeeded.—Indian Allied News.

REMEMBER 28th OF DECEMBER

Grand Preparations Going On All Over India For Golden Jubilee

The 3rd bulletin of the A. I. C. C. on Congress Jubilee says:—

The enthusiasm for Jubilee celebrations has happily induced Congress workers all over the country to collect available material to form the history of the Congress activities particularly after the non-co-operation movement. Berar is the latest to undertake the task of recording their provincial contribution to the fight for freedom. It would appear that if proper care is taken to keep the accounts complete and accurate the future historian will find much in them to help him to correctly assess the effort made by the country at each stage of our struggle.

SPECIAL NUMBERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.

The National Call, Advance, Vishwamitra, Weekly Arjun, Milap, Vir Bharat, Bharat Mata, and Nav-yug have also intimated their intention to bring out Jubilee numbers.

LEST WE FORGET.

Honouring the memory of the martyrs in the cause of freedom has become an important item of the Jubilee programme.

Silent prayers should be offered all over the country, after the recitation of Vande-matram and flag songs on the 29th December 1935 to honour their blessed memory.

Bombay has decided to erect a Cenotaph for the same purpose.

STUDENTS GET BUSY.

Nagpur students have formed their own committee which has framed a special programme for the occasion. It is hoped that the students of other provinces will not lag behind their Nagpur brethren. The Jubilee Celebrations come off at a time when the universities and colleges will be closed and it will, therefore, not be possible for them to have any special function at the headquarters as most of them will be away. Still whereever they may be, they can lend a helping hand by co-operating with the local Jubilee committees or in their absence, by themselves organising in their respective places, the sale of Congress literature, national flags and bringing home to the local people the message of the Congress.

As the date for celebrations approaches the report of brisk preparations for Jubilee are being received from every-where.

LOCAL BODIES.

Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta corporations have decided to participate in Jubilee celebration. In this connection a special appeal has been addressed to the local bodies throughout the country to concentrate on the following items:—

1. Hoisting of National Flag and illumination of all municipal and district board buildings.
2. Organisation of sports for boys and girls reading in schools under them.
3. Distribution of sweets to children.

LOCKETS AND BUTTON-HOLE-FLAGS.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Associated Advertisers, 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4, for the manufacture of lockets and paper button-hole-flags which will be priced at Rs. 32 and 4 per thousand respectively. The Khaddar Bhandars and local committees have been instructed to place their orders with the aforesaid firm as soon as possible. It is expected that every patriotic Indian will have at least one locket and a national flag in memory of this auspicious event. Efforts should be made to sell as many of these souvenirs as possible. The profits from the sale proceeds, if any, shall go to the local committees.

DISPENSARIES.

In Puri an Ayurvedic Dispensary will be opened on the Jubilee day named the Congress Jubilee Ayurvedic Dispensary. The Delhi P. C. C. has decided to start a hospital in the rural areas to commemorate the Congress Jubilee.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Separate Jubilee Committees have been formed in almost all districts to devise ways and means. Besides the official programme, Provincial Congress committees have chalked out special programmes which will extend in most cases to one week. The supplementary programmes include items of local public interest such as games, sports, kavi-sammelans, mushairas, political sufferers gatherings, distribution of sweets to children and cosmopolitan dinners.

Besides local committees, in several provinces, provincial leaders and prominent workers have been touring in connection with Jubilee celebrations.

RESPONSE AT BOMBAY.

Bombay which had the unique privilege of holding the first session of the Congress as well as the last session preceeding the Jubilee Celebrations, is busy making preparations. All classes of people specially the trading community have responded to the appeal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A joint committee has been formed which has framed a varied programme extending to five days.

Among other items the holding of a big Sammelan on the 28th instant in the very hall where the first Congress session was held, needs a special mention. All the ex-Presidents have been invited to the Sammelan and efforts are being made to persuade the oldest ex-President Sir Dinshaw Wacha to preside at this gathering. There is also going to be a very big exhibition along with it which will show the progress made by the Indian industries during the last thirty years and will be managed by the Indian Industries Fair Ltd.

AT POONA.

At Poona it has been decided to collect all Prabhat Pheries on the Jubilee day at the place where the late Lokmanya lived and then from that place they would march towards the place, near the Servants of India Society, for flag salutation ceremony where the late honourable Mr. Gokhale used to stay.

It is expected that the various provincial Congress committees will submit a full report of the Jubilee celebrations in their respective provinces to the A.I.C.C. office by the 15th January, 1936.

TOLSTOY ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 6)

Leo Nikolaevitch spent most of his time. His cobbler's tools are to be seen lying in one corner of the room. The grave of the great writer is also in Yasnaya Polnaya.

As a writer of belle letters and a writer portraying the works of the peasants and their struggles for freedom from the Czarist yoke no one has been reckoned as a better authority than Tolstoi. It is for this reason that his works have been widely published by the Soviets. Since the time of the Revolution 485 editions, with a total of 11,750,000 volumes have been issued of Tolstoi's writings. His collected works, a set of 95 volumes, are being published with most of the material contained being printed for the first time. Before the Revolution the entire work of Tolstoi that was published did not exceed 20 volumes and was issued in limited number.

New World Altitude Record Established.

Pilot V. Kokinaki, a former sailor and stevedor, flying an ordinary single seater one motored plane designed by the Soviet engineer N. N. Polikarpov, established a new world altitude record by reaching an altitude of 14,575 meters, on November 21. This exceeds the former world record established by the Italian pilot, Donatti, by 145m. The previous day, on November 20, Kokinaki broke the Soviet altitude record by attaining a height of 13,000m.

Kokinaki took off from the Central Aerodrome in Moscow at 12.25 p.m. and quickly gained altitude. The ascent was made difficult by a blinding sun and icy winds which cut at his eyes, as well as the fact that he was tired out by his previous flight of the day before. His eyes were exposed to severe winds and a temperature of 60 degrees below zero C., for finding that his gogles becoming coated with frost, he flew without them. At the height of 12,000m. he began to suffer from lack of air despite the fact that his oxygen mask worked perfectly; while the temperature from then on remained constant at 60 degrees below Zero showing that he was flying in the stratosphere.

All efforts to rise beyond the altitude of 14,575 proved futile and after remaining about ten minutes at this height, Kokinaki began to descend. A few minutes later, as his fuel gave out, he shut off the motor and gliding in long spiral, landed on the same field from which he had risen, 62 minutes later.

New Badge of Honour

By the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR a new order, the Badge of Honour, has been instituted. The Badge of Honour is to be awarded for high productivity in industry, agriculture, transport and trading; for special achievements in scientific research, cultural and sports activity; for the introduction in any field of socialist construction of technical improvements and inventions of great economic significance and for services in raising the fighting capacity of the Red Army and defence of the USSR.

CONFLICT SPREADS TO OTHER REGIONS

Italian Editor On Repudiation Of Paris Proposals

ROME, Dec. 21.

Signor Gayda, the editor of the officially inspired "Giornale d'Italia", writes to-day that Britain's repudiation of the peace proposals will result in Italy continuing her campaign in Abyssinia.

Signor Gayda declares that the conflict is not ending but spreading to other regions in the world with a consequent political development which may precipitate the most dangerous and most fearsome results.—Indian Allied News.

GRANDEST EVENT IN INDIAN HISTORY

As Cradle Of Congress, Bombay Has Special Duties In Jubilee Celebrations

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebration:

Exactly a week more and the whole of the Indian Nation from the Himalayas to Kanya Kumari will be celebrating the grandest national event known to recent history, the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. It is an occasion which is bound to fill our hearts with feelings of loyalty and devotion to the great Institution that has unremittingly striven for the last half a century to make us a self-conscious and self-respecting nation. No doubt, there will be programmes of great jubilations all over the country, but the city of Bombay has got a special responsibility and a special privilege in regard to these celebrations since Bombay possesses the unique honour and distinction of being the birth place of the Indian National Congress.

On this great occasion, the B. P. C. C. sincerely invites the wholehearted co-operation of the citizens of Bombay in making the Jubilee programme a great success. We are glad to announce that this co-operation is coming from all quarters and from persons and institutions representing all classes, creeds and political opinions in the city.

A representative committee composed of no less than 200 prominent citizens has been formed and it has been strenuously working for the last two weeks. The programme, of which the details will be announced in a day or two, is an elaborate one and it will extend over a period of 5 days from Saturday the 28th December and end on the 1st January in the new year.

NON-PARTY AFFAIR.

From the very beginning, the B. P. C. C. has taken great care to ensure that the Jubilee celebrations are made a non-party affair. We are confident that the citizens of Bombay will co-operate with us in the spirit in which the whole programme has been conceived and organised. We are particularly thankful to the business community in the city which has assured us of its whole-hearted sympathy and support and which has, as a mark of loyalty to the Indian National Congress, declared the 28th of December a holiday for business. We have to appeal to all the public bodies, whether business or otherwise, to declare this great day as a holiday and thereby enable thousands of their employees to take part in the functions of the day.

EX-PRESIDENTS TO MEET.

There has been a general desire all over the country that there should be an All-India function at a central place where most of the ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress can meet together, in a common function. Naturally this great honour has fallen to the lot of Bombay, both because of its central situation and the fact that it is the birth place of the Congress. We have invited the ex-Presidents to be present on this occasion and it is expected that many of them will respond to our invitation. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress is arriving in Bombay on the 27th and during his stay here he will take part in most of the items of the Jubilee programme.

Besides meetings, processions and other demonstrations, the programme will include big events of sports and entertainment. We have to appeal to the citizens to muster in their thousands to take part in every item of the programme.

'RASHTRIYA SAMMELAN.'

Saturday, the 28th of December, is the anniversary of the Indian National Congress and on this day, a representative national gathering called the "Rashtriya Sammelan" will be held at Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala, adjoining the Gowalia Tank Maidan, where the first session of the Congress met on this very day in 1885. Arrangements have been made to enable no less than 50,000 people to hear the speeches which will be delivered by the ex-Presidents of the Congress who will be present on this occasion. The speeches will be made on the microphone and will be broadcast by means of loud-speakers to a very large area. A special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

We once again earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to demonstrate their loyalty and love for the Congress on the occasion of this Golden Jubilee by taking part in all the items of the Jubilee programme, which should be regarded as a festive occasion all over the city. Houses should be decorated by hoisting National Flags. Special flags for houses and for motor cars and bikes have been prepared and they can be had from either the Khadi Bhandar or from the Congress House. Although illuminations are not obligatory they do not prevent us from decorating places and buildings in the best possible manner. We are confident that the City of Bombay which has been foremost in all Congress demonstrations will not be lacking in its manifestation of loyalty to the Congress on such a memorable occasion as this.

NATIONAL SOUVENIRS.

We have printed a lot of literature and all kinds of souvenirs to commemorate this great occasion. There will be National Flag buttons (paper); there will be lockets made according to the design of the A.I.C.C., there will be calendars exhibiting tri-colour pictures of all the Congress Presidents and beautifully bound Jubilee albums containing tri-colour photos of Congress Presidents and other prominent national leaders. We have no doubt that the citizens of Bombay will have these souvenirs in large numbers. These can be had from the Congress House or from the Associated Advertisers (168, Girgaum Road) to which the work of manufacturing these has been entrusted by the A. I. C. C.

We have particularly to appeal to all the volunteer organisations in the city, including those of ladies, to enrol themselves as 'Jubilee Volunteers' and help us in keeping order and discipline in the various functions of the programme. Those willing to work as volunteers should at once communicate their names to the office of the B. P. C. C.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

(Special Cable)

LONDON Dec. 21.

Lord Linlithgow, in a written message to the Head Masters' Conference meeting at Edinburgh appealed for the right type of boy for the Indian Civil Service and urged special efforts to bring to the pupil's notice the career open to suitable candidates. He added that it was of paramount importance that a high standard of administration in India should be maintained and a great contribution to that end might be made by the public school men with necessary qualifications.

Owing Lord Linlithgow's inability to attend the message was read by Findlater Stewart who was asked a number of questions in regard to the prospects and best means of fitting the pupils for the Service.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

THE OFFICER AT A NEARBY STATION IS RUDELY AWAKENED!-
SNAP OUT OF IT! DID YOU SEE A BLACK SEDAN GO PAST?
BLACK SEDAN? ER-NO, INSPECTOR --I-I MUSTA' DOZED OFF-
THE MAN AT THE NEXT STATION SAYS THEY PICKED IT UP, SIR-- ABANDONED!
THAT MEANS HE'S GOTTEN A LIFT-- AND LORD HELP THE PERSON WHO GAVE IT TO HIM!
SO YOU SNEAKED AWAY FROM LONDON TO HELP FIND ME, MISS LANE?-AIN'T IT LUCKY I WAS SO HANDY?-NOW YOU CAN DRIVE ME WHERE I WANT TO GO--OR THAT PRETTY WHITE THROAT WILL BE COVERED WITH FINGERMARKS!-
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Educational Machinery To Be Overhauled

CENTRAL BOARD SUGGESTS RADICAL READJUSTMENT

Three Well-Marked Stages And Diversion To Vocations

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

An official statement issued this evening regarding the proceedings of the Central Advisory Board of Education points out that after hearing Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's views, a general discussion took place when general unanimity was achieved on principle that the most effective means of improving the situation lies in the radical reconstruction of school education in such a manner that the scheme of school education should consist of definite stages, each with a clearly-defined objective as the result of which the pupils might be diverted on completion of each stage to practical occupations and to vocational institutions. This policy of reconstruction should, therefore, be one not of restricting educational facilities in any way but rather of diverting at a comparatively early age a number of pupils, who after having acquired suitable measure general education, would be capable of receiving training of practical and vocational type of which ample facilities should be provided.

BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

A resolution was then passed saying that while conscious of the great debt which is due to education hitherto provided in India and of the part played by universities in promoting higher study and research and in training men and women for service in India, the Board is of opinion that considerations such as altered conditions of life, growing unemployment of the uneducated etc. necessitate a new attitude towards educational problems.

THREE STAGES.

The communique next observes that the Board is of opinion that a radical re-adjustment of the present system of education in schools should be made in such a way as not only to prepare pupils for professional and university courses, but also to enable them at the completion of appropriate stages to be diverted to occupations or to separate vocational institutions.

These stages should be (A) primary stage, which should aim at providing at least a minimum general education and training and which will ensure permanent literacy; (B) lower secondary stage, which will provide a self-contained course of general education and will constitute a suitable foundation either for higher education or for specialised practical courses. In rural areas the course at this stage should be provided which would aim at the development of practical aptitudes and be made compulsory; (C) higher secondary stage wherein would be included institutions with varying lengths of courses (I) preparing students for admission to universities in arts and science (II) for training teachers in rural areas (III) for agricultural training (IV) for clerical training and (V) for training in selected technical subjects which should be chosen in consultation with employers.

Where separate institutions are not possible for diversified courses some of them might be incorporated in higher secondary subjects and would end in the School Leaving Certificate examination. Certificates granted to pupils completing other specialised courses should receive Government recognition.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the end of the lower secondary school course there should be the first public examination. Candidates desirous of joining subordinate clerical services in Government and in local bodies should pass such qualifying examinations as might be prescribed by the proper authority and should not be more than 19 years of age at the date of their examination. The Board is of opinion that expert advice would be of value in organising the scheme of reconstruction as outlined above.

FRESH AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT.

Each province should organise an employment bureaux for the purpose of advising students and of eliciting the support and guidance of employers interested in the problem. The Board were not content with their proposals for school reconstruction; they went further and passed their final recommendation that every Local Government should actively explore the possibility of finding new avenues of employment and occupation and also provide for training of suitable experts who would advise young men and women in regard to their aptitudes and fitness for particular careers suited to different regions.

FOUR COMMITTEES.

Four committees were appointed with authority to co-opt members as under:—

Women's education: Lady Grigg, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Bhagvandas, and Hon. Azizul Huq.

Secondly education committee: Hon. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee, Mr. H. F. Saudners, Mr. Grieve and Hon. Khaparde.

Vernacular education: Mr. Parkinson, Hon. Sir J. P. Srivastava, Rajkumari Amrit. Kraur, Sir Radhakrishnan, the Bishop of Lahore and Sir George Anderson.

Vocational and professional education committee: Sir T. B. Sapru, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Ramunni Menon, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. and Mr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee.

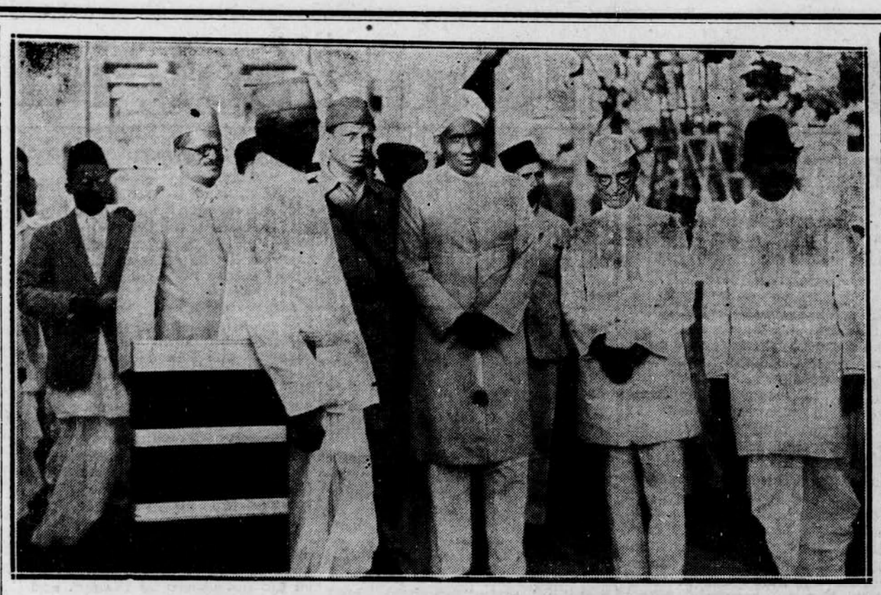
The communique concludes that should the Board pursue its future deliberations in the spirit of co-operation evinced in the last two days, there is every confidence of its constitution to be regarded as an important landmark in the history the Indian education.

Aligarh Congress Worker Arrested

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

News has just been received of the arrest of Thakur Malkan Singh, a prominent Congress worker of Aligarh, under sections 216 and 392 I. P. C.

Thakur Sahib, it may be remembered, has recently succeeded in the Local Board elections.—United Press.



Sir C. V. Raman declared open the Indian Industries fair at Gowalia Tank, Bombay on Saturday.

Sir C. V. Raman addressing the audience after the opening function.

Ras Seyoum's Troops Face Expropriation

Warned Against Loyalty To Negus

But Ethiopians Prefer Exile To Italian Rule

(Through Reuter's Agency)

AKSUM (By Mail.)

Seven to eight hundred men of Aksum are facing ex-propriation for themselves, and their heirs because they went with Ras Seyum when he retreated before the Italian forces.

In the centre of the Holy City, opposite the historic St. Mary's Church, which is a building put up in the sixteenth century as a fortress by the Portuguese, there is a huge tamarind tree reputed to be several hundred years old. Standing in rough grass plot, it is a sort of meeting place for Aksumites to come and Gossip, their favourite occupation.

On this tree the Italians have affixed several notices. Most of them bear lists of price limits in trade between the natives and the occupying troops. One, printed in Italian and Tigrane, reads:—

"Hear, people of Tigre, whosoever being an inhabitant of the territory occupied by the Italian forces continues to fight against us or commits treason or any action hostile to Italy will be deprived of every right of inheritance and feudal endowment "Resti and ulti" forever, and that for him and his descendants, De Bono."

EXILE PREFERRED TO ITALIAN RULE

Despite this, people in Aksum told me there are still seven or eight hundred of their men who, went with Ras Seyum and prefer to remain loyal to him and the Negus, facing loss of all lands and property which they may have inherited or hold in free from their overlord. After several weeks occupation many, many families, I was told, have still not returned to Aksum, either being uncertain what fate awaits them there, or because they prefer exile under the Negus to life at home under Italian rule. I could not extract any figures from the natives, who cease to count with any sense of proportion after a few hundred, but gathered that probably a good quarter of the population, estimated by the Italians at 15,000, must still be "out in the fields."

The market, they said, was only a shadow of its normal self. Natives were still afraid that their produce would be requisitioned without payment if they showed it, though the Italians have made a principle of paying for everything.

ALLEGED PACT WITH COMMUNISTS

"Pioneer's" Story Of Secret Move Of Congress Socialists

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

According to the "Pioneer", some prominent Socialist leaders, tired of playing the second fiddle to Congress organizations, are secretly flirting with Communists in order to enter into a permanent alliance with them and revise their programme accordingly. There are a few Socialist leaders on the Executive of various Congress Organizations but on the Working Committee, the nerve centre of the Congress, there is not a single Socialist. This is being interpreted in informed circles as a convincing proof of the Congress's deep rooted suspicion of the Socialists and their policy.

BREACH WITH CONGRESS

Disgruntled at being left out in cold so far as offices are concerned, some Socialist leaders have fallen an easy prey to the blandishments of Secret Communist organizations, which are insidiously working for the establishment of a Workers' State in India. That the Socialists are preparing for a definite breach with the Congress is obvious from the attempts that are being made to amend their Party Constitution.

A resolution asking to remove the clause from the Constitution which makes it incumbent upon a Socialist to be a four-anna member of the Congress has been now tabled at the All India session of the Socialist Conference which will be held at Meerut in January. Informed circles opine that the resolution has been tabled in consultation with Communist leaders who have made it plain that no Communist will join the Socialist Party on the Congress ticket. The proposed surrender of the Socialist to the Communist demands is attributed to the "greed of office of certain Socialist leaders, who are anxious to be on the Executive of the Central Communist Organization. They hope that by virtue of their office as members of the Central Committee they will be able to influence to a great extent the Communist programme and even modify it to make it acceptable to the rank and file of Socialists.

SECRET PACT?

It is stated that a tentative secret agreement has already been reached betweeh the Communists Organization and three prominent Socialists but details of the Pact are not yet available.

"So secretly have the strings been pulled by the Socialist leaders for alliance with the Communists", concludes the "Pioneer" that not even their lieutenants have any clear idea as to the real significance of the Anti-Congress resolution tabled for the Meerut session."—United Press.

AMRITSAR AND CONGRESS JUBILEE

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Sensational developments have taken place in connection with the decision of the Amritsar Municipality to participate in the Congress Jubilee celebration and spend Rs 200 on illumination, etc.

On a requisition by seven of the nominated and 8 elected members of the Committee, a meeting was held to-day when six Nationalist members walked out as a protest and a resolution rescinding the previous one was adopted.

Subsequently the Nationalist members made a petition to the local Sub-Judge asking for an injunction on the Committee declaring the meeting and the resolution adopted therein as illegal and "ultra vires."—United Press.

Translate Ancient Sculpture Through Art Of Dancing

JAP. POET'S TRIBUTE TO UDAY SHANKAR'S VIRILE INTERPRETATION

The Art of Dancing in Ancient India was the chief topic in the course of an interview with Prof. Yonejiro Noguchi, the well-known poet of Japan, now in Bombay.

When our representative called on him on Sunday, Prof. Noguchi had just returned from a visit to the Elephanta Caves, where, he said, he was much impressed with the sculptures, particularly with the artistic talent displayed in "Trimurti."

SOURCE FOR DANCE.

Prof. Noguchi, suggested that since India had abounded in famous works of sculpture, Indian enthusiasts should travel the length and breadth of the land, studying the art, so that it could be expressed in real life through dancing.

He met Uday Sankar and witnessed his performance twice and felt that Uday Sankar's art was a virile interpretation of the suggestive sculpture of ancient genius unknown to fame and history.

When told that these ancient sculptures were chiefly inspired by Indian Mythology and Legend, Prof. Noguchi observed that obviously to those sculptors, legend was not merely a legend, but they understood life through it.

"Since you have such a rich Art of olden times," the Professor added, "there is no reason why you should not revive it, with all the effort you can put forth."

UNSOPHISTICATED LIVES.

He was charmed with natural beauty in this country. Life seemed to him to be lived naturally in these parts without much sophistication. He found the Indian flowers striking and picturesque in their colours, in contrast to the Japanese flowers with faint hues, but more fragrant. Indian flowers expressed themselves, while the Japanese flowers were suggestive.

Prof. Noguchi enquired about the caste distinctions in this country and asked what was exactly the reasons for the "fighting" between the Hindus and the Harijans. He was glad to hear of the reform measures taken up by the caste Hindus and hoped that caste disabilities and unnatural distinctions would soon disappear.

As a race Indians were undoubtedly strong, but as a nation they seemed to him to be weak. It was this spirit of Nationhood that required to be encouraged.

There were not many facilities for cultural contact between India and Japan, and the Japanese did not know much of this country because of its being far away. He hoped that with advance of time, the two countries would come to know each other better.

TRIBUTE TO UDAY SHANKAR.

Prof. Noguchi was interested in the Indian Art. Thrice he had the pleasure of seeing the exposition of Indian Dancing, the first time being at Santiniketan. At Allahabad, a student gave a fine exhibition of folk-dances of Northern Bengal, which were full of life. The third occasion was when he saw Uday Shankar's performances, for which he had the highest praise.

"Uday Shankar told me," said the poet, "that he had studied the ancient Art" and his dances interested me very much.

Prof. Noguchi has an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi, whom he will be visiting on December 31. He will return to Bombay to meet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

INDIA GETTING RADIO-MINDED

Issue Of Licenses Doubled During 2 Years

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Are the people in India becoming more radio-minded? Statistical evidence shows that they are; because radio licenses issued by Government have almost doubled during the last two years. "While the progress during 1933 and 34 was rather gradual, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of licenses issued during the current year," said Mr. K. B. Sethna, Director of the Indian States Broadcasting service in Bombay.

Mr. Sethna added: "according to rough estimates, while the total number of licenses issued during 1933 amounted to a little over 20,000 sets, the total number of licenses issued up-to-date approximately amounts to 40,000, the total at the end of 1934 being about 27,000.

"This tremendous rise in the number of licenses," Mr. Sethna explained, "is due to the better manufacture and volume of sets, which enable people to listen in to programmes broadcast 6,000 miles away.

From the 1st of January next, we propose to have the ratio of European and Indian programme as 65/35.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

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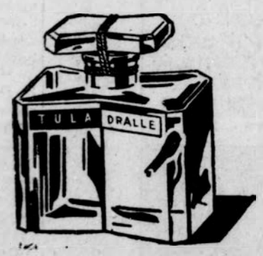

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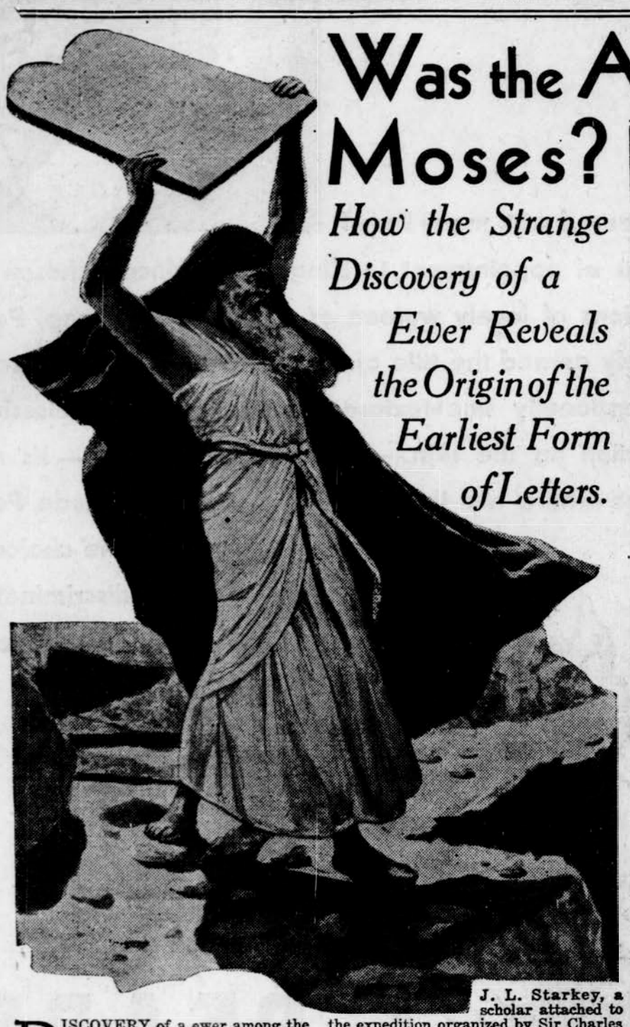
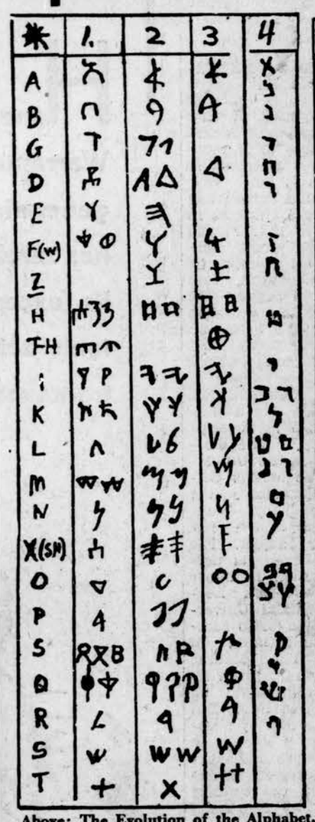
How the Strange Discovery of a Ewer Reveals the Origin of the Earliest Form of Letters.



J. L. Starkey, a scholar attached to the expedition organized by Sir Charles Marston, a noted archeologist, to explore the ruins of Tell Duweir, wandered away from the main body of scientists and started an investigation of his own. Entering the ancient Egyptian temple Mr. Starkey groped his way through one dark chamber after another, carefully examining the walls. Finally he came to a large rock which blocked his path. He put his shoulder against the big boulder in an attempt to move it. Suddenly the rock gave way, revealing the entrance to a small chamber. Groping his way into the interior, Mr. Starkey crept along through the darkness until his foot struck against an object which he picked up and carried to the light. This proved to be the ewer whose inscriptions revealed information which scientists had been seeking for centuries.



Above: The Evolution of the Alphabet. The Column Under the Asterisk Indicates the Letter Equivalent in the Modern English Alphabet. Earlier Alphabets Are Shown as Follows: 1. Oldest Ethiopic. 2. Moabite Stone. 3. Phoenician. 4. Hebrew. 5. Greek. 6. Latin. 7. Modern English.

Left: Rochecrosse's Famous Painting of Moses Breaking the Tablet of the Ten Commandments.

DISCOVERY of a ewer among the ruins of an Egyptian temple in the ancient city of Tell Duweir, which is 25 miles south of Jerusalem, throws new light on the origin of the alphabet. Archeologists who have studied the inscriptions on this vessel regard the strange characters as proof that it may have been Moses, the law-giver, and not the Phœnicians, who was the inventor of the alphabet. Because the characters inscribed on the ewer are so similar to both the Sinaitic and the Phœnician, they are accepted as the "missing link" connecting these two forms of ancient writing.

Tell Duweir is supposed to have been built on the site of the biblical city of Lachish. The existence of an Egyptian temple in this Palestine city is explained by the fact the kingdom of Israel was dominated by the Egyptians during the 14th and 15th centuries B. C., nearly 3,500 years ago. Archeologists estimate that as many as eight different cities have been built and destroyed on the site of Tell Duweir, which, being located near the boundary of two great kingdoms of the ancient world, felt outside influences quicker than did the cities of the interior.

The discovery of this Egyptian ewer gives historical researches a new problem to solve. Now they have to go to work to find out whether or not the first six books of the Bible originally were written in the script on the ewer found in Tell Duweir. If it is proved that this script was used in writing the Bible then practically all the secrets relating to the origin of the alphabet will be revealed.

It was most fortunate for this important archeological discovery that Mr. Starkey groped his way through one dark chamber after another, carefully examining the walls. Finally he came to a large rock which blocked his path. He put his shoulder against the big boulder in an attempt to move it. Suddenly the rock gave way, revealing the entrance to a small chamber. Groping his way into the interior, Mr. Starkey crept along through the darkness until his foot struck against an object which he picked up and carried to the light. This proved to be the ewer whose inscriptions revealed information which scientists had been seeking for centuries.

When the inscriptions on the ewer finally had been deciphered they were found to constitute a message indicating that the ewer was a gift or offering to Shur, Mut, and Alat, the three deities whose names are associated together in the same order in the Phoenician Ras-Shamra tablets on which the Hebrew alphabet was inscribed in cuneiform.

Sir Charles Marston, who is probably the world's foremost authority on the historic facts of the Israelites' exodus from Egypt, gives the following explanation of the importance of the discovery of the ewer by Mr. Starkey: "Our evidence seems to show that the earliest form of alphabetical writing was found in the peninsula of Sinai at least by the year 1500 B. C. This script consisted of twenty-seven cuneiform characters. The actual Phoenician alphabet apparently came into use during the reign of King Ahiram about 1250 B. C.

"The Tell Duweir ewer script is a connecting link, according to the evidence we have so far managed to bring together, between the Sinai script and the script of Ahiram. The allusions to Moses in the Ras-Shamra and the checking of various historical dates suggests the probability that the Israelites brought the alphabetical script from the peninsula of Sinai into Canaan, and that the Phœnicians discarded their cuneiform writing for the more efficient system in use at the peninsula of Sinai.

"This conclusion presents the interesting alternative that either Moses himself originated the alphabet or got it from Southern Arabia."

The discovery of the ewer of Tell Duweir pushes the origin of the alphabet farther back into remote antiquity, adding one more change to its long process of evolution, by making the Israelites and not the Phœnicians, the inventors. It is not hard to trace the English letters directly back to the Phœnician alphabet. The English added the letters J and W to the Latin alphabet which had been copied from the Greek. The Greeks had merely added vowels to the original Phœnician alphabet and thereby brought it up to 24 letters.

The Greeks also changed the custom of reading from right-to-left to that of the Western world today of left-to-right.

A Japanese Typewriter Which Has 2,000 Different Characters Instead of the Standard 47-Key System Used in the Occident.

Typewriter with 2,000 Letters

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries and typists who feel that the 47 keys of the standard Occidental system are really too many to punch, should be glad that they do not follow their vocation in Japan.

The Nipponese manipulators of typewriters have to struggle with a keyboard having 2,000 characters to be picked out by hand.

The slugs have individual compartments in a sliding tray. The stenographer must press a knob in picking out those individual signs of the Katakana or Hiragana forms.

Characters which once were pictured have been reduced to their simplest forms on the typewriter and now represent ideas only when placed in sound and thought sequence.

When the knob is moved directly over the selected character, pressure is exerted. A metal arm pushes the type upward, passes its face across a tiny ink roller and against the paper which is rolled on a drum. The drum shifts and revolves as the letter progresses.

The typewriter costs about the same as American machines.

The Many Minerals in Milk

ALTHOUGH milk is generally recognized as one of the most valuable of all foods, it is little known that it is a natural and prolific source of minerals, at least 25 different kinds, in fact.

The various minerals found in cow's milk are, as Doctor James A. Tobey points out in the Scientific American, in general, the same as those which occur in the human body. Human bodies are comprised of some 65 percent oxygen, 18 percent carbon, 10 percent hydrogen, three percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent calcium and one percent phosphorus. The remaining 1.5 percent is made up of many different minerals, the functions of some of which are as yet unknown. The dietary duties of a number of the minerals in milk are also enigmatic, but they are probably in this food for a definite purpose.

"The modern science of nutrition," says Dr. Tobey, "shows that milk is the best dietary source of the important lime salts, or calcium phosphates, and they may be aware that it supplies several other desirable minerals, but even these cognoscenti may be surprised to learn that milk also contains lithium, strontium, vanadium, rubidium, titanium, and germanium—all rare elements.

"Although milk solids comprise only one eighth of the volume of cow's milk and the minerals constitute only a little less than one percent of its total bulk, the average milk supply customarily possesses nearly one third of all the known chemical elements.

"The minerals of milk are separated from it by incineration at a low red heat. At the end of this process there remains a white ash which shows an alkaline reaction. About one eighth of this ash is calcium, a little more than an eighth is potassium, one tenth is phosphorus, another tenth-plus is chlorine, and about one twentieth is sodium. The residue contains appreciable amount of sulfur, magnesium, and iron, in that order. Only traces are found of silicon, boron, and the group of minerals mentioned above. Occasionally the analyst will encounter traces of barium, chromium, tin, and silver in milk.

"Since the minerals constitute only one percent or less of milk, the remainder of it is made up of organic compounds of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen, which form the butter-fat, proteins, and lactose, or milk sugar. Sulfur and phosphorus are also represented in the three principal proteins in milk, the nutritional functions of which are to replace and repair bodily tissue. Casein is the chief of these proteins, the other two being known as lactalbumin and lactoglobulin. Several others are also present, but in exceedingly small amounts."

Smoking in Comfort and Neatness

FATHERS, husbands and brothers are frequently scolded for flicking tobacco ashes on newly vacuum-cleaned rugs. Now that femininity has taken up smoking, too, the fair devotees can avoid being accused of such a lack of neatness by using a new invention.

This device consists of a flexible, long-stemmed holder that does away with all necessity for flicking ashes on the floor. One end of the pipe-stem is fastened to a cigarette-holder which is attached to the ash-tray. As the cigarette burns the ashes drop directly in the receiver.

A Smoking Device Which Makes Flicking Ashes Unnecessary, Consists of a Long Stemmed, Flexible Holder Attached to a Tray.

Ophir, the Biblical Land of Gold

OPHIR was coupled in the ancient mind with gold, as proverbially as Newcastle with coal in the modern mind. Isaiah, for instance, speaks of "the golden wedge of Ophir," but whether that meant a gold reef, who shall say? The Psalmist sings: "Upon thy right hand did stand the queen in gold of Ophir." In Book of Job are these words: "Then shalt thou lay up gold as dust, and the gold of Ophir as the stones in the brooks," and the Books of Kings and Chronicles record how Solomon brought gold from Ophir for the Temple.

Yet, despite these references, the exact location of the land of Ophir is not known today, although the juxtaposition of the name to the visit of the Queen of Sheba, and her gift of gold to the great king, points to Africa, and perhaps Ethiopia.

The Japanese Feast of Lanterns

This Huge Lantern Which Was Placed Before a Japanese Shrine 60 Years Ago Is 23 Feet High and Has a Diameter of 15 Feet.

WHEN it comes to celebrating a festival of lanterns in Japan the organizers of the feast surely believe in carrying out an old adage, for they "do not hide their light under a bushel." To the contrary it blazes forth in huge lanterns like the one shown in the accompanying illustration.

This lantern, which is claimed to be the largest in the world, measures 23 feet in height and nearly 15 feet in diameter. It is one of several used in the celebration of the annual lantern festival which takes place at a famous shrine in Suwa, Japan. This celebration is an offshoot of an ancient Japanese custom of lighting bon-fires nightly to drive away the "devils" which were believed to appear on the beach of Isshiki.

Lanterns gradually began to be substituted for bon-fires, each community vying with the others in making the largest lanterns.

Why Breathing Exercises May Be Harmful

HEALTH enthusiasts long have proclaimed the many benefits to be derived from extensive breathing exercises. It now appears that for those who have lung diseases of any sort, breathing exercises should be off the list. According to the issue of Scholastic Coach, people with tuberculosis, especially, may do much harm by practicing vigorous lung gymnastics, particularly when they are accompanied with a brisk slapping on the chest. A rupture of the lungs may be the reward for such heroic efforts.

"The most important function of the respiratory center," says a writer in Hygeia, is the adjustment of the respiration to the change in muscular activity. During exercise carbon dioxide is produced in a greater quantity and exceeds the normal level. The respiratory center responds with fast respiration until the excess has been removed.

"One deep breath is more efficient than several shallow ones, although the amount of air inhaled in the two cases may be equal."

When lung tissues are already diseased, they should not be overworked. All the recent studies of tuberculosis seem to indicate that rest is perhaps the greatest single necessity for cure. Violent exercise of lung tissues then would seem to be entirely wrong. Deep breathing exercises should be recommended with some care.

The Phenomenon of the Swarm of Honey Bees That Refuse to Sting a Man

BEE culture is not a unique profession by any means, but when a man permits a swarm of honey bees to crawl over his naked body, without stinging him once—that is something so much out of the ordinary as to constitute a phenomenon.

A French bee culturer by the name of Daire is arousing interest by his inability to be stung by a bee. Mr. Daire has his farm at Taverny, on the outskirts of Paris. There, surrounded by a corps of assistants, he is busily engaged in the bee business. He has never worn a protective garb when handling the bees and has never been stung by them. He goes among his bees, clad only in a pair of shorts, for propriety's sake, and permits the insects to swarm over his naked torso, even encouraging them to crawl inside his shorts. Mr Daire laughs heartily at those timid persons who are "scared to death" if a bee so much as approaches them. He is training his children to handle bees without any protective covering also, and the children have never been stung.

Mr. Daire claims that bees sense fear in human beings and take advantage of it by stinging their frightened victims. When a person has no fear, which the bees immediately sense, they will not sting, this French bee-raiser explains.

On the other hand, scientists are anxious to examine M. Daire's blood, as they claim that the only time a bee will not sting a man is when the insect is not attracted by a certain element in human blood. It is believed that undoubtedly this element is lacking in the blood of Mr. Daire and his children. At any rate, his corps of assistants not only are well-protected while working among the bees, but also are armed with fumigating guns as well.

M. Daire, a French Bee Culturer Garbed in Robe of Honey Bees. Although the Insects Swarm Over His Bare Skin They Do Not Sting Him.

The Management of
LAXMI CINEMA
Lalbaug—Parel
(the most up-to-date theatre in the Mill area)
has the pleasure to announce a
RARE TREAT
for their
SOUTH INDIAN PATRONS
SPECIALLY for X'MAS
LAVA-KUSHA
A TELUGU
Musical Mythological Super—
in
Morning shows only
on
Tuesday, the 24th Dec.
Wednesday, the 25th Dec.
and
Thursday, the 26th Dec.
at
10-30 a.m. ONLY
(MORNING)
Note: An opportunity like this comes up rarely.
Fail not to make the best of it.

THE MANAGEMENT OF
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
(The favourite talkie-house of Bombay Suburbites for last 7 years)
has pleasure to announce a
RARE TREAT
for their
SOUTH INDIAN PATRONS
SPECIALLY for X'MAS
BHAKTA PRALHAD
A TAMIL MUSICAL SUPER
in morning shows on
Tuesday, the 24th Dec.
Wednesday, the 25th Dec.
Thursday, the 26th Dec.
and
Sunday, the 29th Dec.
at
9 and 11-30 a.m. (Morning)
YE TAMIL LOVERS!!
Fail not to enjoy this treat in Xmas — — —

GULAM MOHAMED
as
The "Charan" strikes a new type of portrayal.
in
PREMIER FILMS'
'MIDNIGHT TALE'
OR
"UJALI"
Featuring:
DULARI, ABDUL, GULAM MOHAMED, ZILLOO, SYED AHMED, HEERA, LALITA, GHULAM RASOOL, BABA VYAS
Director:—GUNJAL.
2nd Week *2nd Week*
At
ROXY TALKIES

PLAZA
at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
GAY DIVORCEE
R. K. O. Radio Musical Miracle
with
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
There will be a matinee show at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Communal Unity From Point Of View Of The Masses

Aligarh University Vice-President Appeals To Muslim Youth To Fight For National Regeneration

ABOLITION OF PURDAH URGED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIGARH (By Mail)

"Co-operation between the various communities of India can only be achieved by approaching the problem from the point of view of the Indian masses. If once we realised that the aims and objects of the various communities are identical as they are in the case of the Indian masses, co-operation will come itself," said Mr. Saeed Jafri, the newly elected Vice-President in the course of his inaugural address. The installation ceremony was held in the Rampur Hamid Hall. The members of the new ministry were cheered by the house. Among others the ministry includes a Hindu student from Hyderabad, Mr. Jevant Rao.

Mr. Jafri further said it was a pity that in the famous fourteen points which are supposed to be the magna charta of the Muslim community not a word is said about the need of the Muslim masses. No mention has been made to the appaling misery and poverty under which they suffer, and not a suggestion is offered to remove their grievances.

THE PROBLEM

Mr. Saeed declared that the problem before the undergraduates of the Aligarh University is now best to lead the country and community. And by community, he said, he meant the starving masses of the Muslim community and by the country he meant the starving millions of Indian masses who were the victims of poverty disease, ignorance and superstition. It is their problem that they must face if they want to retain the reins of leadership. Unless they are prepared to fight out their cause all the tall talks of political rights and safeguards are nothing but pure hypocricy.

Referring to the educational problems he said that our education if it is to be worth the name, must take its root in the soil. It can stop the army of unemployed graduates who are flooding the society with incapable members who always hanker after petty Government jobs and do not get them

FIGHT THE PURDAH

He further appealed to the students to fight the curse of purdah which is the negation of the very spirit and teaching of Islam. He said that the great economic forces which were bringing a revolution will themselves compel the Indian Musalmans to give equal status to their women. He urged the economic independence of the one half of the community which in itself will bring the women to the front rank with man in the national regeneration of India.

He apealed to the students to fight for the cause of the national progress and regeneration, and promised to work such a programme which may not be contrary to the traditions created by his predecessors, who included among others such great and noble personalities of India as the late Moulana Mohammad Ali, the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Dr. Syed Mahmood, and Dr. Zakir Husain.

Mr. Masood, the newly elected secretary, demanded that students should be given an opportunity to discuss and think of the great problems which were confronting India. He appealed to the University authorities to preserve the liberties and privileges of the youth.

DHARAMPUR MAHARAJA INAUGURATES GUJARAT MUSIC INSTITUTE

Pleads For Progressive And Practical Work

H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur presided on Saturday evening the inaugural gathering at Madhava Baug of the Gujarat Mahamandal. A crowded audience including Sir Manubhai Mehta, Justice H. Divatia, Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Syt. Ramchandra Bhatt, Mr. Kanaiyalal, H. Vakil Srimati Hansa Mehta joined in the proceedings.

Syt. Omkarnath thanked His Highness and observed that the mandal would take all measures calculated to promote Hindusthani music in Gujarat. Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi in requesting His Highness to guide the inaugural function remarked that the new music institute marked the rapidly developing cultural distinction of Gujarat.

Srimati Hansa Mehta said that she wished Gujarati women now gave their time to the serious study of music and wished the new mandal great success.

H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur in his presidential address observed:—

There is only one reason why there should be a Gujarati institution for Hindusthani music. Shree Gujarat Mahamandal should, I feel, cultivate the broad outlook that would enable it to win its place and prestige in this inter-provincial and international city. Gujarat has not to rest content with merely satisfying the petty demands of the Little Gujarat. I believe that Gujarat should not merely endeavour to remove the general decline and apathy towards music but it should make positive efforts to attain the level of interest which Hindusthani and Carnatic music receive in other provinces.

PETTY SQUABBLES.

Despite the high ambitions of our musicians in India, the petty squabbles and differences of opinion, of minute niceties and petty jealousies among them, prevent sound practical solution of the manifold problems of music which confront them. When the aim is the same, when every one wants to develop Indian music, when the difference of opinion is only about the means of attaining the same goal; it is essential and I believe more than probable that we all should stand shoulder to shoulder and push music to the highest height of achievement it claims. May I suggest that our pride in the "Gharana" or "Bani" or similar peculiarities of style or composition which we inherit from our Gurus must not become the subject or excuse for innumerable, bitter and futile controversies. They must be accepted and recognised as so many rich sources of inspiration for the present progress of Hindusthani music. They must help us to classify and solve the innumerable problems of music, systematically and scientifically.

MODERN NEEDS.

We must also adopt the same honest and scientific point of view in our approach to the problems of music raised by such popular means of diffusion of music as the gramophone, the radio and the cinema. It is true that our musical modes and methods differ as our languages differ from province to province. But these differences should no longer prevent the national progress of music. The national task cannot be achieved by a single individual. It demands the cooperation of all. I am glad that Shri Gujarat Mahamandal has recognised a somewhat similar necessity in its constitution. Its plan for the series of lectures and demonstrations and meetings where all interested in music could exchange their experience and ideas should be regarded as definitely educative.

The results of Pundit Bhatkhande's strenuous research in Hindusthani music are known to all. His untiring and impartial examination and analysis of the origin and composition as well as structure of Indian melodies have helped to give shape and significance to the discussions on Hindusthani music. He has been mainly responsible for the music academies at Baroda, Gwalior and Lucknow. These academies have helped greatly to establish music as a definite integral subject of study in higher education. His unusual intellectual abilities have, moreover, laid the basis for the future work of reconstruction in music. He has shown the defects and incompleteness of the work, not excluding his own, accomplished at the present moment. And, he has suggested the solution of the presnt problems of music and the lines of its future development.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

This progressive point of view and practical method and means of ensuring the future of Hindusthani music is also my point of view and aim. It is true that there have been and fortunately there are workers and thinkers in the field who have, like Pundit Bhatkhande, rendered great service to Hindusthani music by their pioneering spade work. All that I am trying to suggest to you is that we should establish for the workers in the field an atmosphere of progressive and practical work and broad outlook towards the national problems of music. I am glad to observe that that broad outlook and atmosphere are now steadily developing in the country. The Government of Bengal, the University of Madras, the Marris College at Lucknow all indicate the same progressive tendency. Madras has raised music to the level of a full university subject. The Madras University began its present regular instruction in music with University Extension Lectures. The Annamalai University has been arranging also summer schools for the training of music teachers. The Madras University had no doubt given its blessings to its first graduate in music two years ago in 1933. But the Kurve University had by nearly six or seven years preceded in that distinction. These indisputable, wide-spread interest, activities and progress in the country make one wonder why the many music societies and institutions in the Presidency do not press forward for an early recognition of music by the Bombay University as definitely a university subject of study. It can easily begin, as the Madras University began, with University Extension Lectures by musicians, instrumentalists, vocalists, critics and connoiseurs and similar exponents of the noble science and art.

NEW EFFORTS.

The recently established music school at Ahmedabad, the Maharashtra Sangit Samaj ably guided by Syt. M. R. Jayakar and now Shri Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal which begins its career to-day—could not all these institutions join in guaranteeing the early recognition by the University of Bombay of Hindusthani music as a subject of full university status? Attempts somewhat different but not less important are being made in Jallandhar, Amritsar, Lucknow, Baroda, Poona, Gwalior, Dharampur, Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Rampur, Benares, and Aundh. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that scattered attempts are being made both by the states and the people to explore the possibilities of Indian orchestral music.

SYSTEMATIC TUITION.

Syt. Pundit Omkarnath has in offering his services to Shree Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal has undertaken a national enterprise of great importance. The enterprise demands whole-hearted cooperation from all earnestly interested in the progress of Hindusthani music. Pundit Omkarnath seeks to-day that co-operation from you. Without that cooperation no national enterprise can be appreciated or hope to flourish. I am sure we may assure Punditji of that co-operation. Finally, I also hope that Shree Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal would turn out to be one of the leading music institutions in the province and that it will secure the systematic tuition in music which the noblest of art and sciences demands. My best wishes are for the prosperity of Shree Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal which to-day begins its career.

SULOCHANA
in
IMPERIAL'S JEWEL
"ANARKALI"
with
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO ASUJI, ABDUL, LALITA, BABA VYAS, LAHNOO MASTER.
Director:—CHOWDHARY
"ANARKALI" is the rage of the town—the name on everybody's lips
5th Week 5th Week
at
IMPERIAL CINEMA

RISE OF PRICES IN ITALY

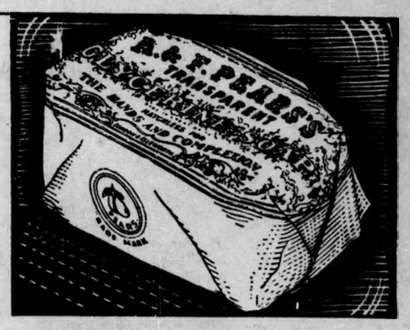
BUDAPEST (By Air Mail)

According to the Hungarian "Statistical Bulletin", the wholesale prices in Italy have risen by 24 per cent. in comparison to those at the beginning of the year and by 27 per cent. to those of last year.

The retail prices are also showing a definite rise inspite of the concerted efforts of the fascist authorities against it.

The prices of meat have risen by 50 per cent. since July and that of wheat by 20 per cent.

The index of wholesale prices which was 85.5 in July has reached the figure of 103.4 and is still liable to a further rise.



Honoured with many Royal Warrants of appointment to Kings and Princes, chosen by generations of lovely women as their personal soap, Pears has surely earned the title of the world's most famous soap. Its exceptionally fine-textured lather, with its refreshing tonic action on the skin — its transparent purity — its rare fragrance—here are the qualities which have made Pears Soap the choice of the discriminating for 150 years.

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Italy Constructs Petrol Pipe-line

ROME, (By Air Mail).

According to "Rivista Italiana Del Petrolio," the construction of the 'pipeline' of the Italian Company of Albanian petrol has just been completed. The pipeline empties itself at the foot of the hill of Krionera in the gulf of Vallona where six cement reservoirs of 30 yards diameter and 5 yards height have already been built.

A petrol duct extends from these reservoirs to the sea, where tank-vessels are generally anchored.

The pipeline is constructed for the adduction of 300,000 tons of petrol per year.

The English as well as the American suggestions are definitely in opposition to those of Japan which desires to establish fundamental rules for limited parity. The journal adds that England is planning a programme of naval construction spread over seven years. It will have thus built 296 new war-ships by 1942, whose total tonnage would amount to 1,500,000 tons.

On the other hand, according to Vinson plan the United States propose to build 16 new vessels, thus reaching the maximum as outlined by the Washington treaty.

Mr. Swanson, the American Secretary of the Marine, has always maintained that the proportion 5—5—3 is reasonable and in these conditions, it is difficult to hope for any concession from Great Britain or the United States.

Radio Censorship In Italy

ROME, (By Mail).

A strange method of censorship has been tried in Italy, during the recent months.

All radio listeners in Italy have been prohibited from tuning in foreign station. Circulars have been distributed by the magistrates throughout the country, which run as follows:—

"To all possessors of wireless receivers etc.

By order of the ministry of the Press and Propaganda you are hereby required not to catch the programmes or radio-informations transmitted by foreign stations. All deroga tion to the above orders shall be liable to immediate and irrevocable annulation of the licence."

ARE YOU A PARENT?

Parents have to meet the expense of
ONE OF OUR **SPECIAL POLICIES** WILL
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Apply for our Booklet "The Child And The Future" and see what we say.
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

COMMUNALISM AND INTELLIGENTSIA

Punjab Governor Pleads For Fair Play And Sportsmanship

It was after full five years that a Governor, who is also the Chancellor of the Punjab University, addressed the Convocation to-day. The last occasion when a Governor addressed the Convocation was in 1930 when Sir Geoffray de Montmorency, the then Governor who was fired at and injured by Hari Kishan who was sentenced to death.

About 500 graduates received degrees and one received the Doctorate of Literature. The function took about two hours and was attended by the Judges of High Court, Members of the Senate and other alumnies.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

"The student of to-day has more confidence in himself and greater sense of self-respect. He has also a spirit of comradeship. The modern development of games is bringing into wider exercise his innate qualities of sportsmanship. These seem to me to be some of the characteristics which are required to redeem the Punjab from sectarian and communal influences, which prevail at present and threaten its future" observed the Punjab Governor addressing the Punjab University convocation to-day. Proceeding he said:—

"I am often told, when communal disturbance occurs, that ignorant masses and especially hooligans are entirely responsible It may be, and often is a case, that 'gconda' elements start rioting and take active part in it. But I have always refused to accept the comfortable theory that educated classes are immune from the responsibility. On the contrary communal disorder is merely the culmination of the condition of sectarian strife and bickering in which men of education, who should know better, are mainly concerned.

In any case education must be written down as failure in this province if men, it produces, have not got character or courage to influence masses against the movements and tendencies which every educated person knows to be directly opposed to the welfare of the province and its people."

AS IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

Continuing His Excellency said: "Self-respect and self-confidence are powerful correctives against communal suspicions and animosities. If the people of different creeds wish to live in harmony with each other, they must have faith in themselves and in each other and it is because they temporarily lose this that bitterness and doubts arise. A stranger who did not know the Punjab and who depended for his knowledge on the writings in the press and the general trend of speeches at the present time would believe that each community was living in a water-tight compartment and that its chief object was to do harm to others. He would envisage the state of perpetual hostility devoid of any mutual respect or any mutual service—a condition of warfare in which one community was desirous of scoring or at least of claiming victory over others. A little enquiry would, however, reveal the different state of affairs."

FAITH AND CHARITY.

Concluding His Excellency said that greater faith and charity were needed and the University man could help to supply these by maintaining his own self-respect and by practising and preaching confidence in others. which he had learnt during his student days. Again he could practise in the after life the lessons of comradeship which he had learnt at the University. "The problem of communalism would cease to exist if the ordinary relations of life were governed by the same principles of sportsmanship as influence a great majority of students. Fair play is the first essential of sport and only too often communalism is the very negation of fair play. Believe me, the solution of communal dissension lies in the hands of educated classes and not of masses."—United Press

CHOLERA SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE

Health Conditions In Presidency During Week Ending December 14

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 357 attacks and 165 deaths against 387 attacks and 183 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 86 attacks and 45 deaths against 140—57 in the previous week; Ahmednagar 76—30 against 27—13; Poona 64—26 against 82—46; Kolaba 45—25 against 24—14; Satara 23—9 against 38—25; Bijapur 23—7 against 28—11; West Khandesh 16—7 against 1—1; Belgaum 10—7 against 12—2; Nasik 8—6 against 34—14 and Thana 6—3 against nil.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency 31 attacks and 27 deaths from plague were recorded as against 34 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 20 attacks and 23 deaths against 17—6; Bijapur 4—1 against nil; Sholapur 3—2 against 14—4; Kanara 2—1 against 1—0 and Dharwar 2—0 against 2—2.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum district 54 attacks and 10 deaths; Bijapur 31—5; Satara 28—1; Ahmednagar 27—4; Sholapur 20—3; Panch Mahals 18—1; Kanara 15—6, Thana 13—2; Kolaba 9—2; Ratnagiri 7—4; Surat 6—1; East Khandesh 5—0; Broach 3—1; Dharwar 2—1; Dadu 12—1; Karachi 1—1 and Bombay city 6—2. Total 267 attacks and 45 deaths against 210—35 in the previous week.

Eleven attacks and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 5 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 1 attack and 1 death; Karachi city 1—0 and Bombay city 9 attacks and 2 deaths.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 2.3 villages and treated 7,105 persons. Of these 5,492 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 7,294; of these 3,603 were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA.

Fourteen attacks and 2 deaths from influenza were recorded in the Panch Mahals district during the week and Bombay city had one death only.

Truth About Brazilian Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO,
(By Air Mail.)

According to "Amanha," Mr. Joass Neves the chief of the opposition party in Brazilian parliament recently declared to a press correspondent that although his party did not hinder the government in its operations against the revolutionaries, nevertheless they could not help affirming that the Government of President Vargas was entirely responsible for the increasing discontent in the country due to terrible economic situation.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

nearly certain. Mussolini's friends in Britain and France are, therefore, moving heaven and earth to sabotage the Oil Sanctions though all the time they profess to be faithful followers of the League Covenant.

Britain Losing Prestige

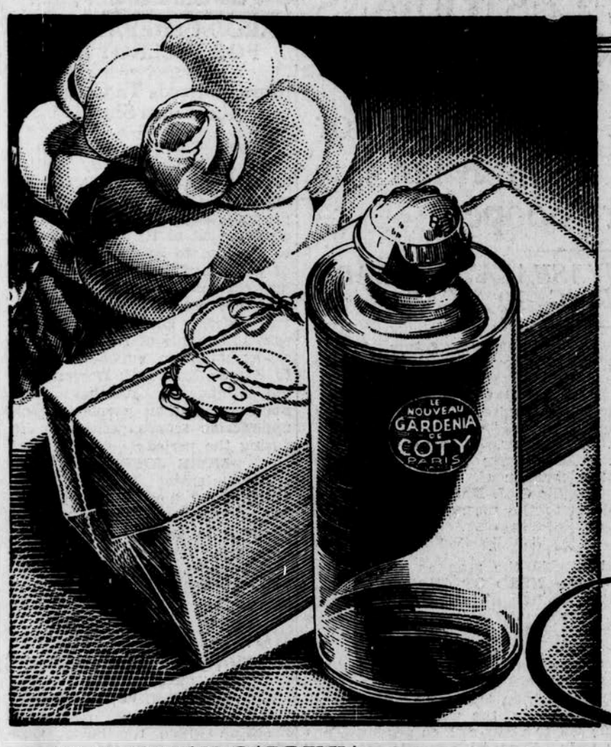
Britain and France are now trying to go a step further and under the plea of being peace-makers, they are seeking to reward Italy and to ignore the growing power of the smaller States in the League of Nations. British diplomacy, from what we see at present, was never more clumsily handled before than it has been by Sir Samuel Hoare. Mr. Baldwin's Government has not only attained notoriety and unpopularity at home, but the carefully manoeuvred British leadership in the affairs of the League during the last three or four months has given place to suspicion and scorn over the Laval-Hoare peace formula. Mr. Anthony Eden's position has naturally for the moment become most unenviable. His voice, if allowed a free play, might yet restore some balance to the rapidly declining unpopularity of Britain. The unpopularity of the peace proposals is so great that the moment it was known that M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare had come to a solution of the problem, it was freely rumoured in London that Mr. Anthony Eden had resigned from the Cabinet. It seems now that defeat of Mussolini will be shared by Britain and France in the moral sphere and it looks likely that the minor League Powers will openly defy France and Britain and make them understand that the great power in armaments and finance will not permit them to be dictators of Europe.

League's Opposition To Hoare-Laval Proposals

The position of France still remains precarious. Against the danger of an aggressive Fascist Germany it is quite clear that the only reliable defenders of France would be the collective machinery of the League and the individual power of the U.S.S.R. Thus by M. Laval's attempted betrayal of Abyssinia France is in a position of losing both the defenders against her own aggression at the hands of Fascist Germany. M. Laval is, therefore, in the dangerous position of losing his influence in the Paris Parliament. It is very likely that those sections of the National Front who backed him up in his financial policy should regret their action to find that they have been really supporting a man who has not proved true to the League. The Socialist-Communist combination that is working so harmoniously in that country will thus be further strengthened by the action of the rank and file of the French Radicals, who have expressed their disgust at the Laval-Hoare proposals. It seems that the French Radicals may yet compel M. Laval to break away from Mussolini but not from the League. In such circumstances Great Britain will not be able to force the hands of the League to follow her dictation under threat of resigning from the League.

Small Powers Revolt

In Geneva the first impression of the Peace Formula was that the plan was even more unfavourable to Abyssinia than was supposed originally earlier in the week. Delegates immediately seized on the fact that the plan implies that 'pressure' is to be brought to bear on Abyssinia—not Italy—to accept it. This has naturally further increased the antagonism of the delegates representing the small Powers in Geneva. Many of them profess the belief that the plan was never intended to be the basis of a settlement, but that it was designed by M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare to undermine confidence in the League and thus prepare for the return of a big Power policy resembling the former Four-Power Pact between Britain, France, Germany and Italy. These delegates of small Powers are reported to have argued that M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare never believed the Abyssinian Emperor would accept the plan and that it was intended to frustrate the Oil embargo, which it did, secondly to undermine the confidence which was necessary for the strict enforcement of existing sanctions, which it also did. Thirdly the plan was meant to pave the way for the gradual collapse of existing sanctions by drawing a refusal from the Abyssinian Emperor and at least a partial acceptance from Mussolini. Fourthly they believe it was expected to transform the conflict from a League war against Italy to a mere colonial war, enabling the big Powers to concentrate their attention upon Europe. The small Powers showed their first signs of resistance in the Committee of Eighteen when Mexico and Sweden reluctantly agreed to the postponement of action on the Oil embargo, but threatened to seek further sanctions after the Council meeting on Wednesday next. Meanwhile, it seems probable that M. Titulescu will oppose the plan on behalf of Rumania and lead the fight against the Council, with the possible support of Mexico, Denmark and others. The action of the Emperor in denouncing the plan without actually rejecting it has, no doubt, placed upon the League the responsibility for killing the much-criticised proposal. Of course, in view of the possible political storms in London, Geneva and Paris over the proposals, it is not believed that the Italians will press their objections until the international atmosphere is again clarified,—and until the Italian forces in Abyssinia have conquered more territory, which would enhance Mussolini's bargaining power.



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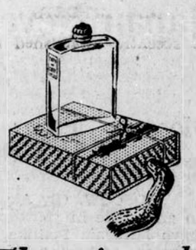

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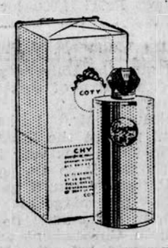

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CLAPPED UNDER CRIMINAL LAW ACT

CONTA, (Midnapore), Dec. 20.

Natendranath Das, a pleader and Congress worker, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act by the sub-divisional magistrate for being in possession of a litho copy of songs of an objectionable nature, which, it is alleged, was recovered in the course of a search of his house last November.—A. P.

READ AT SCIENCE CONGRESS

In connection with the annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences, reading of papers was continued at the Royal Institute of Science, Building on Friday, in the sections A and B.

Mr. Anantkrishnan read a paper on some new features in the Raman spectra of Carbon and silicon tetrachloride. Prof. R. Samuel and Mr. Nagendranath took part in the discussion.

Investigations on the role of matter in plant nutrition was the subject of a paper by Mr. T. Bhaskaran. The discussion was opened by Dr. V. Subrahmanyan who explained some important points in connection with the investigation.

Dr. T. R. Sheshadri read a paper on the pigments of cotton flowers.

MARATHAS AND PORTUGUESE

There was much interesting discussion on a paper by Prof. Alberto Carlos Germano Da Silva Correia on the Marathas of Portuguese India and the Mussalmans of Goa. The author illustrated the paper by pictures of different types of Marathas and Mussalmans of Goa. A lively discussion followed the paper.

Age of Deccan Traps near Rajmahendry was one of the geological papers read by Prof. L. Ramrao. Sir C. V. Raman drew attention of the audience to the geo-physical aspect of the question which is likely to throw some light on the age of the Deccan Traps.

Dr. T. S. Wheeler gave a paper on the study of Benzoin reaction. Dr. Gururaja Das and Dr. Venkataraman took part in the discussion.

Refractive indices and dispersion of volatile compounds was the paper read by Mr. Ramaswamy. Rev. Father Palacios also read a paper on a Biological subject.

One batch of delegates went on excursion to the Cotton Research Laboratory, Matunga and another to Haffkine Institute, Parel in the afternoon.

The delegates were entertained to a Garden Party by the Reception Committee in the evening.

MAHASABHA HEAD OFFICE

To Shift To Poona On Monday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his 75th brithday:—

"Hindu Mahasabha congratulates you on your seventy-fifth birthday. May you live long for Hindu Race and Rashtra."

A statement states:—

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office would shift to Poona on the 23rd December 1935. Therefore all communications meant for the Head Office, New Delhi, should be addressed c/o Reception Committee, Poona, after the 23rd December.

The meeting of the Working Committee which was announced to be held on the 27th December at Poona would now be held on the 28th at 2 p.m. in the Reception Committee's Office. The Working Committee amongst other things will consider the proposed amendment of Mr. G. D. Savarkar about the constitution of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Twenty delegates have been elected by the Delhi Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for the ensuing session of the Mahasabha.—United Press.

FRANCE SHY OF NAVAL DISARMAMENT

PARIS (By Air Mail)

According to "L'Echo de Paris", it has been ascertained from a reliable source that Germany has decided to construct 2 battleships of 35,000 tons before January 1937". The journal adds that France should show extreme prudence at the London Naval Conference where Germany is not represented but on the deliberations of which it would no doubt fix its naval programme.

"France should not bind itself with London before obtaining guarantees which it is sure not illusory.

Whatever be the success of the Conference, France cannot postpone its building of 2 war-ships of 35,000 tons or accept any limitation of the programme of construction at present in force. The rapid execution of such a programme is a dire necessity in the troublous times through which the world is passing".

DACCA'S LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Municipal Commissioner To Express Felicitations On Jubilee

DACCA, Dec. 20.

The Municipal Commissioners decided at a meeting to express felicitations to the Congress on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee and convey the same to the President and entertain children of free primary schools with sweets on the occasion, expenses to be borne by the Commissioners themselves.—A. P.

INDOO

Raikwal Brahmin by caste, Mrs. Vishnulaxmi, must let know her whereabouts to husband, Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, c/o Box No. 5367, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).

WOMEN ARE CUSTODIANS OF NATION'S FUTURE

Education Must Train Them For This Role, Says Khan Bahadur Cooper

S. N. D. T. KANYASHALA'S STEADY PROGRESS DURING 10 YEARS

"Women are truer custodians of a nation's future than men..... Women have a personality of their own, they have a mind to cultivate a heart to en noble and soul to nurse. Education should mean the training that will unfold and develop this personality in women—true to the kindred points of heaven and home."

So said Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, in the course of his Presidential speech at the tenth annual celebration of the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Bombay, held at the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday evening. He also distributed prizes to the successful girls during the years 1934 and 1935.

The audience were entertained at the outset to Garba dance, music and dialogue by the girls of the Kanyashala.

Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, the Lady Superintendent, then read the Annual Report in which it was stated that the institution was started eleven years ago with only 17 students and had made a steady progress and there were at present on the rolls 285 girls. The work of the last eleven years had been very satisfactory. During the last three years, the institution passed through some financial difficulties but they were now over.

UNIVERSITY'S AID

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the Karve University, in the course of his speech said the Bombay Kanyashala was one of the four institutions running under the auspices of the Indian Women's University. He hoped that Government grant to the school would increase having regard to the increase in the activities of the institutions. The school gave importance to intellectual, moral and physical training of the girls. The future of the University was assured in view of the agreement arrived at between the Trustees of the Thakersey Estates and the University authorities. The University had set apart Rs. 1,54,000 for erecting a building for the school at a suitable place in Bombay and he hoped that the Government would give the University a good plot, either free of cost or at a nominal price.

Continuing Mr. Patkar said that at present the literary standard in India was very low, particularly was it so among women. The University aimed at increasing the percentage of educated women in India and he hoped that both Government and the public would help the University to attain that object.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper in the course of his speech said:-

"You impart in this institution instruction in all subjects through the medium of the vernaculars. So far as secondary education goes, I think that is the right line along which to proceed. I am at the same time happy to observe that you do not, as you ought not to, neglect the study of English.

FOUNDATION MUST BE SOUND

You have a college in Bombay to which I regard that this institution is a feeder. And a sound foundation of secondary education complete in itself, and leading up, for those who would profit by it to university and higher education, is a thing that cannot be neglected. And if you desire that the pupils that go up from this place for higher education at your college should obtain all the intellectual benefit that they should derive from it, you cannot send them on there, weak in English.

"You impart instruction in domestic science, biology, botany, physiology and hygiene. I may only warn that let it not be mere cramming for merely passing the test at an examination. Examination, apart, these subjects, the sound elementary knowledge of which, both practical and thorough, are essential to every boy and girl."

TYRANNY OF EXAMS.

But for that you must throw off the tyranny of the examination drill. I think every one in these days ought to understand and inculcate that examination results are not the be-all and the end-all of education. You who have ventured to make a new departure in education should not let yourselves be ridden roughshod by the tyranny of the old methods in the matter of examinations."

"Women's education is a vital and indispensable question of the age, and it is intimately bound up with the emancipation of women which means the emancipation of man. For, woman's cause is man's, no less than man's cause is woman's. If we keep down the woman, we keep down as inevitably the man as well."

NEED OF CHARACTER

Culture should go with character, and culture divorced from character, I consider a mere varnish—not worth having. We must have, all of us, sweetness and light—but we just have more than that even, strength of character, the will to believe, the will to resist evil, to persevere and win. Even an agnostic may not dispense with these qualities of the head and the heart, which are implied in the terms wisdom, sobriety and right direction. Liberty for man as well as woman can mean nothing else than disciplined liberty. The discipline may be self-imposed; but without discipline there can be no excellence—moral or intellectual. Our social heritage from the long past should not be brushed aside as an encumbrance and waste. And if we desire to bequeath to those that come after us a better and brighter legacy, then we cannot live and grow as irresponsible beings. It does not pay an individual, a community or a society, or a country to lead the life of a chartered libertine. The treasures of the spirit are after all more valuable in the sum total of life than the treasures that we know as wealth, riches, gold and other belongings. It is the possession of the former that brings to the owner the knowledge, insight and power to use the latter wisely and to good purpose. So I would impress you all not to be led away by the belief that mere intellect is all in all in life; and that the pursuit of pleasure is all that man should live for in this world.

ROLE OF WOMEN

And women, in this respect, are truer custodians of the nation's future than men. Let them be equipped thoroughly for the duties of life, for such joys and pure pleasures as they must have in life so that they may make life happy, noble full-orbed and complete for themselves and the society to which they belong. Women have a personality of their own, they have a mind to cultivate, a heart to ennoble and a soul to nurse. Female education should mean the training that will unfold and develop this personality in woman—true to the kindred points of heaven and home. Emulate, assimilate and grow. Go ahead, but hasten slowly, making every step firm and sure, and a solid foundation for the superstructure, you would build upon it. I wish the endeavour all success. An institution started in the name and with the generous help of a donor like the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and an originator and worker like Mr. Karve, deserves a blessing from all. And in due course, I am sure, it will come into its own.

Mrs. Padmavatibai Asvekar proposed a vote of thanks both to the President of the function and those present.

RIVERS RUN COUNTER TO MAPS!

ASMARA, (By Mail).

The Italians are altering the map of Abyssinia, not only in the colloquial sense, but in the literal sense. A small army of draughtsmen and geographic experts is at work setting right the errors of the old map-makers. Entire columns of troops have marched miles off their projected routes owing to incorrect maps putting landmarks in the wrong places. Several rivers were found to be flowing along entirely different valleys to those marked on the old charts.

The work is being carried out as rapidly as possible to facilitate the building of hundreds of miles o fnew roads. Aeroplanes are assisting in the survey work, each scouting 'plane carrying a geographic expert to photograph or chart enexplored portions. The new maps will show the correct courses of rivers and the exact altitude as well as the position of all mountain peaks.—Indian Allied News.

Our Baroda Letter

BARODA PREPARES FOR VICEROY'S VISIT

More Journals To Come Into Existence Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Government of Baroda has made special arrangements, as precautionary measures for forthcoming visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Baroda, to avoid any breach of peace and a number of announcements have been made instructing people to observe peace and order. One announcement asks the people of Baroda City to report unknown outsiders coming to Baroda from 25th December to 5th January. Another announcement urges people to avoid undesirable scenes, writings, etc. during the period.

MORE JOURNALS.

The Gujerate Daily "Pratap Daily News" has begun publication. "Bharat" a bi-weekly is expected to begin publication in the next few days. Another weekly "Aryasandesh" is expected to be started in the first week of January.

HOW SOVIET HONOURS SCIENTISTS

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

The new Institute o fPhysical Research which the Soviet Government has built for Professor Kaptiza, the brilliant Russian scientist who was recalled from Cambridge last year, is practically complete.

The expensive equipment he used at Cambridge has been bought by the Russian Government and is being fitted.

Professor Kaptiza's new Laboratory has been built in record time. It is of massive construction, so that his sensitive apparatus shall not be damaged by shaking. Walls of the Rontgen laboratory are covered with a layer of Barium plaster and doors are plated with lead.

A house nearby has been built for the professor, while apartments have been set aside for his assisstants.

Within a few days an official Commission will inspect the new laboratories and decide whether everything is as it should be.—Indian Allied News.

Presents of her choice
Do you possess the knack of looking at your purchases through the recipient's eyes? Will your gifts please her or not, that's the important question. And "4711" Tosca Toiletries most decidedly will! They are a credit to any woman's dressing table and linked by the fascinating "4711" Tosca Perfume.
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Japan Never Adhered To Naval Treaties

Moscow Paper Discloses Secret Building Of Naval Bases

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

In an article in "Mirovoie Khoziaistvo Mirovala Politika," Japan is accused of having long ago violated the Washington Treaty, formally denounced only last year, and the London Agreement which expires in 1936. It is declared that inspite of the Treaties being in actual force Japan has shown no consideration of any kind whatsoever. Going outside the terms of the Washington Treaty and that of the League of Nations, Japan has already transformed the mandatory islands into military bases.

Submarines have been secretly constructed in the naval dockyards while ostensibly looking tank-vessels have been built with a view to serve as veritable auxiliary cruisers. As regards the "open door" policy in China agreed upon at the Nine-Power Treaty, Japan has already shown complete indifference to it.

The principal aim of Japanese policy has been to assure itself of its advance towards the Asiatic Continent. Once it realises the parity with English and American fleets, it would no more be afraid of even of their eventual combination for a concerted action.

POWERFUL BASES.

By relying on the powerful system of maritime bases included in the square, Saseho Maidzourou, Koure, Osaka, as also on Port Arthur and on the bases of Formosa and the isles of Bonin, Japan can easily have its maritime defence, as well as the lines of communication with the Continent. The U. S. A. is actually out of place for opposing the Nippon expansion. It can at the most be quiet and construct its own fleet. The United States have not yet reached the limits fixed either by the Washington Treaty or the London Agreement. Until the London Conference took place, the United States in fact were trying their best to achieve some reduction in naval armament throughout the world by way of diplomatic negotiation. Between 1922 and 1930 the U. S. A. only constructed about 8 cruisers of 10,000 each with 8 inch cannons along with a small number of sub-marines.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

The change in political situation in the Far East obliged the U. S. A. to modify its methods, and it is mainly due to this that President Roosevelt, specialist in naval questions, decided to accelerate the rhythm of naval construction.

The programme for the year 1934-35 comprised the construction of one cruiser with 8 inch cannons, 3 cruisers with 6 inch cannons, 12 toroidoes, 6 submarines, etc. The programme for the current year has been still greater. It must, however, not be forgotten that inspite of efficient equipment, execution of such programme takes considerable time. The construction of big units such as cruisers or air-craft-carriers takes between 3 to 4 years. In fact according to the calculations made by experts, the Vinson Law will not be completely realised until 1939 with regard to big units and until 1942 in relation to the small units.

Thus, at the time when the Washington as well as the London Agreements will have expired, the U. S. A. would not have even its authorised fleet. The U. S. A. Government have realised their inferior position in this domain and have attempted to compensate for it by way of more intensive construction of the aerial fleet. The latest decision would bring the total number of American planes to 4,500. At the same time establishment of new lines of air service and strengthening of the bases in the Pacific is also being undertaken.

The aim of all these measures is to reduce the advantage of "space" that Japan enjoys in the Pacific Sea.

STAVISKY TRIAL JURY TO STRIKE?

Protest Against Cuts In Daily Allowances

PARIS, (By Mail).

Members of the jury in the Stavisky trial in Paris are threatening to go on strike, demanding more pay.

For six weeks already they have sat daily in the court-room, and the end of this mammoth trial is not yet even in sight.

And the pay for juniors is twelve francs a day but this magnificient reward has been reduced by the Government's economy decrees, cutting all Government salaries and payments by ten per cent. So the junior now gets only ten francs, 80 centimes.

Most of the members of the jury are tradesmen and merchants and all want to be free for Christmas trade, and to make their books up for the end of the year.

Witnesses are also complaining that they are brought from long distance to Paris, and when they get there are allotted only 15 francs a day as expenses.

These witnesses complain that having to spend their savings waiting about Paris to give evidence, while at the same time they are losing their salaries.—Indian Allied News.

MORNING SHOWS OF GRAND TAMIL TALKIES
At 10-30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ANGEL FILMS LTD presents
M. S. DHAMODARA RAO
P. S. SIVABHAGYAM
MASTER S. S. JAVARAMAN
in
NALLATHANGAL
100% TAMIL TALKIE
DIRECTED BY P. V. RAO
with KANTHIMATHI BAI

A NEW THEATRES PRODUCTION

Wednesday, 25th and Thursday, 26th Dec., 1935.
NALLA-THANGAL
SPECIALLY FOR X'MAS HOLIDAYS (4 days.)

ANOTHER SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
Dhruva
Morn. 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, 28th. Sunday, 29th and Tuesday, 31st Dec., 1935. and Wednesday, 1st, January, 1936.

APOLLO SURYA TALKIES
Latest R. C. A. Sound and Now Air Cooling Ventilations
Near Tata Mill—Parel, Poibavdi—Tram Junction.

Khadi And V. I. Exhibition Bangalore

The Secretary writes.

The Exhibition will be conducted in the Vokkaligar Sangh Hall Bangalore City. It will be opened by Sjt. Gangadharrao Despande of Belgaum on Dec. 29 and will remain open till Jan. 4, 1936.

The M. S. M. Ry. Company have kindly granted concession rates to the exhibits from Dec. 15 to Jan 15, 1936. Application for concession has also been sent to the Traffic manager, Mysore Railways and his reply is awaited.

A TEN RUPEE NOTE PAINTS YOUR OLD CAR!

AMAZING, SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY—Not a Polish, Wax or Paint

KAR-NU
Works Like Magic.

No more long, tedious hours of back-breaking labour! No more rubbing, waxing, polishing and shining! No more dangerous "cleaners" with acids and abrasives that remove some of the finish each time they are used! **KAR-NU**, the sensational new discovery, refinishes old and shabby cars to look like new in minutes instead of hours. Regular Rs. 10 tin contains enough **KAR-NU** to refinish any auto—even the largest.

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LASTS 8 TO 12 MONTHS.

This amazing, magic-like fluid covers the old paint with a tough, elastic coat which is self-levelling, self-polishing, dust-proof and water-proof. **KAR-NU** fills up the pores of the old finish and actually rebuilds it. The paint, enamel, lacquer or Duco is restored to the lustre, life and beauty of the original factory finish. Equal to a repaint or refinishing job which costs Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

Just Wipe It On

That's all you do with KAR-NU! No special equipment or preparations are required. **KAR-NU** is merely wiped over the shabby, faded surface, ONCE, easily, and it dries to a mirror-like brilliant, new car gloss that is equal to an expensive repainting of refinishing job.

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AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

Stands Every Test

As **KAR-NU** dries it seals the pigment, protesting the finish from further wear. Lasts 8 to 12 months. Stands blazing sunshine and engine heat, rain, snow and below-zero temperatures, repeated car washings and all the other abuses to which an automobile is subjected. Guaranteed!

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LIFE UNDERWRITING

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CARR'S EMBLEM ASSORTED
CARR'S BISCUITS LOOK GOOD BUT TASTE BETTER
Packed in handy special tins
A splendid assortment of cream filled biscuits, wafers & shortbread
CARR & CO. LTD. CARLISLE. ENGLAND
THE PIONEERS OF THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Half-Anna Duty On Foreign Raw Cotton

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the half-anna per lb. (i.e. Rs. 24/8 per candy equal to about 8 per cent. of the present value of cotton) customs duty was imposed on India, Sir Samuel Hoare, with his usual refreshing candour stated in one of his replies in Parliament that the customs' duty was meant as a sort of counterpoise to balance the increased fiscal duties on piecegoods. His exact reply was as under:—

"In the House of Commons replying to question to-day Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that the difference in the ordinary rates between British and non-British cotton piecegoods was now 6½ against 5 per cent. previously. The other mitigating factors as far as Britain was concerned were the duties on machinery and raw cotton."

Now that the Lancashire delegation have come here all the way from England and are urging a reduction of customs duty, especially on finer cloth and yarns of 40s. and over,—which it is true cannot be spun out of the indigenous Indian cotton.—it is only fair for the Indian mill industry, that, if the fiscal duties are lightened in response to the Lancashire agitation, then the counterpose in the shape of half-anna duty on foreign cotton imports must simultaneously be reduced, or better abolished. I wonder why this important point is overlooked by both the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

Owing to soil and climatic conditions, India does not and cannot grow cotton over 1" in staple length in commercial quantities which is essential to the spinning of finer counts. The demand for finer goods is ever increasing and the 8 per cent. duty on foreign raw cotton imports handicaps the Indian Industry, without in any way benefiting the Indian cotton grower, for the simple reason that such cotton as is imported cannot be grown here in commercial quantities.—Yours, etc.,

VARJIVANDAS MOTILAL.
Bombay, December 21.

Col. Mistry And Selection Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In support of what Mr. N. M. Mehta has stated in his letter published by you on the 19th instant on the controversy of Dr. Kanga's resignation, I may be permitted to emphasise that the present Selection Committee is nothing but a combination of a Maharaja, a Nawab and an outsider. Surely, if these Selectors are to represent Indian cricket, they should keep aside social prestige and personal qualifications of high birth and select an All-India team worthy of its name. But events have shown that this is expecting too much of them! The cry for the revision of the Selection Committee is justified and demands immediate attention of the proper authorities. It is not known whether the selection of Col. Mistry is now an established fact and whether he has accepted the selectorship. Is it because the colleagues of Dr. Kanga have nothing new to say that they are silent on the controversy? And do they think that they are thereby doing a real service to Indian cricket?—Yours, etc.,

A. ARDESHIR.
Queen's Road,
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bijapur School Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your columns to make a few remarks regarding the article in the issue of "The Times of India" dated 14-12-1935 under the caption "Kanarese in Marathi Schools". The Bijapur correspondent of "The Times of India" has misrepresented the resolution of the Bijapur Municipal School Board. The correspondent says that the Board has passed a resolution making Kanarese a medium of instruction in Marathi Schools. But the resolution is not so. The Board has passed a resolution making Kanarese an optional subject in Marathi Schools. The necessity of Kannada is felt by one and all at Bijapur. Kannada is taught even in Urdu Schools.—Yours, etc.,

"KANNADIGA."

Bijapur

In Defence Of Hindu Scriptures

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Harijans are very much in the news these days. Their Nasik brothers, whose reported actions smack of vandalism and iconoclastic zeal, are pouring out vials of wrath today. Newspaper dispatches from that place indicate that the Harijans there are indulging in an ugly move to make a bonfire of Hindu Scriptures and commit other acts of desecration, to the point of hurting their own cause of achieving social equality. Little do they realise in a moment of blank despair that these actions which excite as much ridicule as pity, are not only in no whit conducive to fulfillment of their demand for better social recognition at the hands of caste Hindus but also militate against the very virtue of patience which the Harijans are known to be exercising all these years in their struggle for deliverance from caste disabilities. In fact, on cooler reflection it would certainly have occurred to them that they stood to gain nothing by such unwelcome gestures and that boot was evidently on the other leg.

"The Reform", says Mahatma Gandhi in one place recently, "will not come by reviling the orthodox". "The change will be gradual and imperceptible". Till then the path of their duty is clear as crystal. Writing to Dr. Ambedkar on his latest sensational move, Sjt. K. Kelappan of Guruvayur fame sounds a right type of note to Harijans. "I would therefore request you as a friend and worker, in the cause to advise the young men who think that burning Manusmriti and Bhagavadgita will solve the problem, to take the fight and continue it until we reach our goal".—Yours, etc.,

H. B. BANNUR.
Bombay, Dec 1, 1935.

Matriculation History Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a long standing complaint about the present History syllabus that it "has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished," and in revising it the University authorities seem to have paid heed to this complaint, and have, to a certain extent, run to the succour of the students. The burden of the earlier courses is lessened as the Tudor and Stuart periods are dropped. But the grouping of History and Geography as one paper, of 3 hours, carrying 100 marks, (His. 60, Geo. 40) is not happy; because under the revised syllabus in history (which will come in force from 1937), the student will be required to study Ancient India, First Musalman Period, Moghul Period, Maratha Period, Indian Administration, Hanoverian Period and British Constitution. Now, if the examiners were to set one question from each period, there would be eight different questions. But we cannot suppose that all these questions will be compulsory; for the time allotted to history is less than two hours. There must certainly be some option. Thus it would be very easy for the student to safely omit two or three periods from the prescribed course without losing a single mark. The aim of the authorities who drafted the syllabus would thus be defeated.

This difficulty can be surmounted by having two separate papers —one of History and the other of Geography. The maximum marks for History, in that case will be 100, and it will be a paper of 3 hours. The Geography paper will be of two hours, and will carry 50 marks.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL B. SHETH,
M.A., LL.B.,
Head Master,
Kaloi High School.

WILL FRANCE DEVALUATE?

VIENNA (By Air Mail)

Commenting on the votes of confidence passed, now and again, in favour of M. Laval, the "Neue Freie Presse", declares that they signify neither a general approval of the policy of deflation pursued by the Government nor a formal condemnation of the methods of devaluation.

The Chamber of Deputies has only realised the necessity of maintaining M. Laval at the head of the government because of the difficult situation in which the country is actually finding itself. Most of the Deputies who have voted for Laval, consider that the policy of deflation is bound to fail and that of devaluation is the only possible course to be adopted in the near future. The speech of M. Paul Reynaud made some-time ago is indeed worth noting.

Moreover M. Laval has himself declared that the policy of devaluation is warmly supported by an increasing number of Deputies although some of them are not yet prepared to avow it in public.

U. S. A. Cultivators Propose Inflation

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

According to "New York Herald", over 4,000 farmers belonging to 36 different States recently assembled at Kankakee (Illinois) and passed resolutions demanding the Government to suppress all restrictions on acreage and sowing that are in force at present. On the other hand they have suggested to the Government to issue banknotes to the extent of 3,000 million dollars in order to finance the farmers and guarantee the prices of their products.

PROSPECTS OF OIL SEED CRUSHING INDUSTRY IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 3.)

oil seed crops and therefore do not pay much attention to them.

Besides many industries which depend upon oil and other associated products thereof and which hitherto are in a state of starvation due to hihg prices, will develop with the cheapening of oils and this will open the gates of employment for our young men whose number is increasing day by day. Industries such as the manufacture of soap, varnishes, artificial ghee, shelling machines, such as the manufacture of artificial silk, lubricants and medical oils, waterproof paper, cans and drums for its transport, etc., will all develop.

Some would say that the Indian farmer, not being accustomed to the use of oil cakes as manure, will not make much out of it but the use, of coster, toria, mauva cake and the like has already increased the possibilities of their use, th eonly adverse factor being the high prices of these cakes nowadays.

INDIAN OIL SUPERIOR

It may be thought, perhaps, that it is very difficult for India to produce refined oils as Europe does, but there seems no reason why with proper help and facilities she should not be able to do so. According to Mr. C. W. Cotton I.C.S., Collector of Customs at Calcutta, "The quality of linseed oil exported from India is superior to any imported into India from United Kingdom and therefore, the oil commands higher prices". Regarding linseed oil, the Empire Inquiry Report for Oil Seeds say, "The average value per gallon of the Indian produce at the time of export in 1913-14 and 1914-15, was 3sh. 6d. and 4sh. 2d. respectively for the same period". This clearly indicates the possibility of improvement.

The industry of a country can only deelop if necessary help be given to it by the Government. The premier position in oil seeds crushing industry which Germany held before the Great War was simply due to the assistance it received from the state. The German import tariff on colza and rape seed oil was 6sh. on ground-nut, sesamum, sunflowed oil 5sh, and on cotton seed oil in recepticles other than casks 10sh., etc., each per cwt. Untreated oil seeds and oil seed cakes were admitted free of duty. The port charges on oil were very loss at Humburg and indirect help was given for the advancement of scientific and technical education in this line.

In India the industry is stagnant for want of advice and guidance. The Indian Mills are mostly privately owned and their financial condition is such that, without export advice but only written matter to guide them, they are unable to undertake the experimental work with any confidence regarding ultimate success. There is an urgent need in India, too, for a departmen capable of giving this initia lead to the industry, taking adequate measures for its technical and commercial development. The lack of proper marketing facilities also keep down the profits and that is why the oil mills have not flourished in this country inspite of the fact that there is a huge amount of raw material available, with the necessary help the number of factories will largely increase just as in the case of sugar industry.

The question of capital is not likely to present any difficulty; once the industry is placed on a sound footing enough capital will be forthcoming.

Some of the most important steps necessary to stimulate this industry are:—

1. The imposition of a duty on the export of oil seeds or on the import of such articles the manufacture of which requires the use of oil.

2. The provision of cheap transport facilities for oil especially for the internal movement indigenous oils and fats.

3. The construction of special types of tank wagons for the transport of unrefined oils and fats at reduced rates.

4. The establishment of a separate independent department whose sole object should be to stimulate the growth of factories.

5. The setting up of model factories on modern lines in different provinces.

6. The opening of institutions to train students in the management of mills.

7. The starting of Laboratories to fix the standards of different mill products.

GERMANY'S NEW HIGH POWER RAILWAY MOTOR COACHES

(Continued from Page 3.)

gle of inclination of the wheel treads to the rail surface. A short time ago, the new three compartmene coach was completed and is now to be seen at the Nuremberg Exhibition. This car has been equipped with a Diesel dynamo drive, instead of the usual Diesel motor. Should this form of engine prove efficient, it will at once serve to diminish the weight of the machinery and it promises to develop even more speed. Another point about the three-compartment coach is that it will have 3rd class accommodations, whereas the present coaches have been limited to 2nd class.

POLSON'S BUTTER

Collect the Gift Coupons from 1 lb. and 5 lb. Tins.

POLSON'S Gift Scheme

Is now stronger than ever before and there is no intention of discontinuing it. Previous notification referred only to some very old obsolete coupons. Write to Polson Mfg. Co., Bombay, for illustrated Gift Book.

Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Bombay.

Silk Flags For Japanese Navy

BERLIN, (By Mail).

According to "Berliner Tageblatt," the office in charge of the provision for the Imperial Japanese navy has taken decision to use silk for all flags used in the fleet instead of linen as used at present. The official communique issued in this relation declares that "silk is a Japanese national product and a symbol of our civilisation. It is desirable that all our flags in the navy should be made of such matter."

Enthusiasm For War Waning In Italy

ROME (By Air Mail)

The Rome correspondent of the New York Journal, "New Republic", has wired home that enthusiasm regarding the Ethiopian campaign is fast dying out in Italy.

"It does not at all exist, at present, except among young fascists who are too small to have witnessed the effects of the last war. People of mature judgement, even those bearing the fascist insignia are frankly avowing, in course of private conversations, that Ethiopian adventure is folly, pure and simple.

Merchants and hotel-keepers are already feeling the effects of the terrible economic situation.

On the Ligurian cost, where the democratic traditions of Mazzani and Garibaldi are still as good as alive, opposition to the government policy is increasing. At Naples and in the south, the crowds while outwardly acclaiming the authorities continue protesting on the sly. It is believed almost every where in the country, that Italy is running towards a disaster.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Dec. 21.

S.S. Strathnaver, Capt. R Harrison, Agents M M & Co., from Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Hamlet, Capt. H Brandt, Agents James Mackintosh & Co., from Batoum via Port Said.

S.S. Borneo Maru, Capt. J Iwasata, Agents O S Kaisha from Karachi.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Dec. 21.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, Capt. R Agawa, Agents N Y Kaisha, for Karachi via Cutch Kundla.

S.S. Stal, Capt. L N Larsen, Agents Killick Nixon & Co. for Calcutta.

S.S. Jeypore, Capt. W L Pope, Agents M M & Co., for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Howra, Capt. W Bird, M & Co. for Calcutta.

S.S. City of Kobe, Capt. J Campbell, Agents James Finlay & Co. for Karachi via Okha.

S.S. Jalarashmi, Capt. P L Muches, Agents Scindia Steam N Co. for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Jaljyoti, Capt. J. Denby, Agents Scindia Steam N Co. for Akyab.

LOADING
Bombay, Dec. 21.

S.S. President Harrison for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 21.

1 City of Kobe, 2743, Karachi 22-12 J Finlay & Co.
2 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 9-1-'36 Grahams T Co.
3 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi 21-12, N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Baroda, 4500, Karachi, 21-12, K Nixon & Co.
12 Freienfels 4589, Karachi 23-12, L Edwards, Ltd.
13 H T Ellora 2386 NF NF Div. Sea T. Officer.
14 Kenya 4646 Darban, 25-12 M M & Co.
15 Jeypore 3209, Japan, 21-12 M M & Co.
16 Kaisar-i-Hind 6014 London NF M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

(6) Borneo Maru 4264 Kobe 24-12 O S Kaisha.
8 Torungen 1142, Bangkok 23-12, F F Campbell and Co.
(9) Binfield 3170 Bhawnagar NF M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D E Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 22-12, Scindia S N Co.
F Jalajyoti 2698, Rangoon 21-12 Scindia S N Co.
K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
(Y) Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 22-12 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Durenda 24-12, M M and Co.
Chitral 26-12 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Canton, 21-12, Killick Nixon and Co.
FROM GERMANY
Wartenfels 28-12 L Edwards.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tirandetes 20-12, L Edward.
FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Bangalore 22-12 M M and Co.
Pacific Maru, 20-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 27-12, N Y Kaisha.
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 27-12 L Triestino.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Worcester 28-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres Harrison, 26-12, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM BASRA
Bamora, 19-12, M. M. and Co.
Varsova, 21-12, M. M. and Co.
Barjora 26-12 M M & Co.
Varela 28-12 M M & Co.
FROM SYDNEY
Strathnaver 21-12, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 28-12, M M and Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Nagina 20-12, M M and Co.
FROM HULL
City of Kobe, 19-12, James Finlay and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver, 21-12, P & O S Co
Ranchi, 28-12, P & O S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
F S. Kenya, 25-12, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 25-12, M. M. and Co.
Varsova 31-12 M M & Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN.
Chitral 27-12 P & O S N Co.
Himalaya Maru, 23-12, O. S. Kaisha.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Worcester 31-12 FF Campbell & Co.
Pres: Harrison 27-12, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Gandara	19-12-35
S.S. Bhadravati	19-12-35
S.S. Dayawati	19-12-35
S.S. Tokiwa Maru	19-12-35
S.S. Britannia	19-12-35
S.S. Conte Verde	19-12-35
S.S. Torungen	20-12-35
S.S. Nawab (boats)	20-12-35
S.S. Jehangir	20-12-35
S.S. Kalavati	20-12-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 21.

S.S. Warfield for London.—150 bales cotton fly V A Save & Co; 400 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace & Co; 110 bales cotton waste clean K M Nathoo; 240 bales lamb skins Tho. Cook & Sons; 225 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 20 cases chutney F Nawroji & Co; 150 bales cotton twist waste V A Save & Co.

For Antwerp.—330 bales cotton Langley & Co; 821 bags gardi seed S M Rajgore & Co.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton B Mawji & Co.

For Dunkirk.—660 bales cotton raw Langley & Co.

S.S. Bangalore for Havre.—495 bags mustard seed V Bros; 256 bags Indian seed S M Rajgor & Co; 170 bales cotton A Podar & Co; 332 bales cotton The Patel Co. Ltd.

For London.—50 cases sandal wood oil Tho. Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles.—14 bags gum T Narpal & Co.

S.S. Treienfels for Antwerp.—2000 packets groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy & Co; 2560 bags Indian Oil Cake A Oomerbhoy & Co.

S.S. Pres. Harrison for Marseilles.—63 bales cotton C. Thackersey; 252 bags mustard seed V Bros.

For New York.—100 bags F. seed F F Campbell & Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool.—150 bales cotton fly V A Save & Co; 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam & Co; 40 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas & Co; 63 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co; 300 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia & Co.

For Copenhagen.—20 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas & Co.

S.S. Toringin for Melbourne.—50 bales cotton Langley & Co.

S.S. Adau Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton S Karamshi & Co; 600 bales cotton R Kanji & Co; 592 bales cotton Q Suleman & Co.

S.S. Borneau Maru for Kobe.—450 bales cotton M Amersey & Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagaya.—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 21.

S.S. City of Baroda, Agents K Nixon & Co. from Liverpool.—161 L/s. tyres and tubes; 75 cases tyres and tubes; 10 bales art silk; 30 cases cotton piece goods; 245 cases safety cartridges; 30 cases roofing screws; 25 cases galvanised redgine; 125 bundles G. C. sheet; 125 bundles G. P. sheet 14 cases machinery parts; 8 cases Indian rubber spring; 20 bales wool tops; 15 cases silk waste yarn; 180 kg. aniline dyes; 4 cases accumulators, 25 cases bycicle parts; 30 cases files; 25 cases oil engines; 108 pkgs. e'ware; 80 box extracted cloves; 11 drums disinfectant fluid; 122 drums silicate of soda; 50 cases glycerine, 97 bundles soap; 25 cases soap powder; 844 bundles tubes; 75 cases whisky; 50 bales old news; 1006 bundles steel hoops; 68 cases machinery; 140 drums sodium sulphate; 5289 bags soda ash; 200 drums caustic soda; 180 cases murcate of ammonia; 15 cases chrome Alum; 325 cases lub oil; 315 bases quicker oats; 45 cases water proof paper; 67 cases provision; 467 bundles steel circles; 126 cases cond. fruits; 20 bundles iron rings; 48 cases cycle sets; 30 pieces sanitary ware; 1355 bags china clay; 260 cases C. I. cisterns; 55 L/s. iron weights; 159 bags ignot soldier; 73 bundles steel bars.

From Manchester.—50 cases cotton; 125 bundles old newspapers; 27 bales cotton and woollen goods; 35 cases cotton felts.

From Marseilles.—40 cases olive oil; 150 bags almonds; 70 cases soap; 52 cases castor oil; 100 cases mineral water; 700 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—50 bundles general provision.

International Conflict Is A Form Of Insanity

A Queen On War: Swedish Women's Revolt: Militarism In Peru: Way Of Arms Profiteers

(NO FRONTIER NEWS SERVICE)

(By Mail).

Upon receiving an address sent to the courts of Europe, condemning war, by a number of psychiatrists and psychologists, asserting that international conflict is a form of insanity, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland replied in terms which show clearly that no matter how much the politicians of the Netherlands fall into line with the rearmament proposals of greater powers, the Queen personally feels a keen responsibility for peace. In her reply the popular ruler declared:—

"Thanking you for sending this address, which you with your fellow practitioners from other lands have directed to the leaders of the States to whom the population have entrusted their lot, I assure you that this matter has my full attention and interest and that I from my heart endorse your very practical and genuine standpoint. I trust it will not fail to its influence on the mental condition of the state leaders and people. God grant that the different peoples, driven by keener and juster insight into the horrors of war, show themselves ready in their true interest for peaceful co-operation for the well-being of humanity in general."

Dutch Baptists Oppose War Service

A strikingly unequivocal declaration against war, including war for sanctions and in the name of peace, has been sent out by a courageous group of Dutch Baptist workers from their headquarters in the Hague. They say: "Brothers and sisters: No longer can we ask: 'What shall we do when war begins?' The international situation is so urgent that we all face the decision: For or Against Christ.

"In this summons we do not wish to dwell on the causes of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, since for the Christian conscience any war is intolerable. However we feel it our duty just now to remember our declaration of principle:

"We believe that the gospel of Jesus Christ summons us to service for peace and against war.

"We cannot co-operate in war preparation and military service, since our conscience forbids it.

"So we see it as our duty in this time to refuse military service, even though the League of Nations is resolved on sanctions."

Swedish Women Revolting Against War

Women of Sweden have opened a mass attack on war. They have issued a flaming appeal in a women's journal, "Tidevarvet," and prepared to send a delegation of eight Swedish women to Geneva.

"The threat of war," says the appeal, "has been constantly increasing. Women, unite! Demand of men that they consider where this is leading humanity. The best and wisest of them see it and are striving to avert the disaster; support them; demand the opportunity to help them!

"But when you demand of them to lay down their arms, let them know at the same time that you intend to lay down yours—that you refuse to have anything to do with war machinery, refuse bomb-proof cellars and gas-mask drill! Women, declare that you do not believe in any of these defense weapons; declare that you have calculated the impossible cost of production for all, that you repudiate the inhuman idea that some should be singled out for protection and the others left exposed to destruction. Declare that you will neither consent to exposure with your children to poison and fire outside those crowded shelters, nor be rescued at others' expense, only to emerge afterwards into a ruined world!

"Such an uprising of women has begun in various countries. If women everywhere, swiftly, powerfully and clearly make their will known, they will succeed in making useless the machinery of war."

Heaven Backs Militarism In Peru

The Peruvian army is unusually fortunate. It not only has a patron saint, but its patron saint is the Virgin of Mercy. One day each year all business throughout the country stops, and a festival day is celebrated jointly for the saint and the army.

Not very long ago the church periodical ran a full-page advertisement from the church itself dedicated to the army. Also, in one of the two most important daily newspapers of Lima, the official church ran a full-page advertisement dedicated to the Peruvian army.

A naval school department for younger boys has been opened, with fifty pupils to start, who begin their war preparation at the age of twelve.

The national cabinet is now very largely a military one. Public education is in the hands of a colonel of the army.

The outstanding citizen of the church who seems to represent the essence of classic religious culture, who towered above all laymen in the early part of the Eucharistic Congress, is Sr. De la Riva Aguero. He has recently upheld Italy in her attacks on Ethiopia, and this in the name of his Catholic religion, in an article and two letters in the leading daily. He said: "Catholic morality does not condemn wars, except when they are of unjustified aggression. A simple colonial expedition for the policing of frontiers is a long way from this.....If we were to take the Sermon on the Mount as a rule for international politics, we would have to abolish the army, capital punishment, all physical repression, all jails, and all social and economic inequalities."

How Arms Profiteering Is Done

Before the Tory Party entered upon the election campaign with the certainty of victory, and therefore determined to make the issue one of extensive rearmament, plans were laid for a neat little trick by which profits to certain manufacturers and stock-holders would be commensurate with the increased appropriation by the Government. Instead of letting out contracts for certain items of aircraft equipment, for example, the Air Ministry kept away from competitive bids altogether and proceeded to select two firms of good standing and importance, and persuaded them to pool the order, each making certain parts for the other. The explanation of this procedure was that in this way waste would be eliminated, and especially that each manufacturer would gain some experience in the turning out of the finished article, an experience which might come in handy in case of an emergency requiring rapid expansion in the production of the equipment ordered. Operating without the difficulty of competition, the two firms involved found it perfectly feasible to sell certain items of equipment back and forth to each other, jacking up the price on these to a level which would have been inconceivable under the older procedure, and charging a final cost to the people of Great Britain satisfactory to all the war racketeers involved.

It should be noted that in a certain degree, the British have been taking a leaf out of the American War Department's book. One of the facts brought out again and again during the inquiry into the practice of American armament firms, was way in which the War Department, in awarding contracts, did not resort to competitive bidding in every case but cheerfully spent the public's money in a way calculated to build up the "experience" of certain favoured companies.

What Led To Fall Of Spanish Cabinet?

ALLEGED MISUSE OF OFFICIAL FUNDS BY GOVT. MEMBER

The recent resignation of the Chapaprieta Cabinet, alleged to have been due to Senor Calvos's misuse of official funds as also to the drastic economic measures proposed by the President of the Council, constitutes another example of political instability in Spain since the end of the monarchist regime and a further addition in the long list of crises through which Spain has been passing since that time.

The fall of the Lerroux Ministry, last September, after hardly five months of existence and the subsequent scandals relating to the incident of "Electric Roulette" in which many high government officials, including Lerroux were involved were a sad corollary to the weakness of party conditions in Spain on the one hand and to the magnitude of corruption and bribery, on the other.

Chapaprieta's downfall is only another example of this weakness in the young Spanish Republican regime.

LERROUX MINISTRY'S FALL

The immediate cause of Lerroux's resignation had been the retirement of the two Ministers, Mr. Royo Villanova and Mr. Velayos, both representatives of the Agrarian Party, who, disagreeing with Lerroux's speech at Barcelona promising the grant of autonomy to Catalonia, broke off all connections with the Prime Minister thereby opening a crisis of considerable importance. Before this came to happen, the financial position of Spain had already felt the effects of economic depression. The anxiety of the floating debt adversely affecting the financial balance of the country compelled the then Finance Minister Mr. Chapaprieta to look for remedies in order to achieve a complete balance of his budget. This he did by demanding from the Chamber full powers to solve the problem by decrees.

A complete programme of bringing these decrees into force was elaborated in September. It had two aspects; the first aimed at the reduction of expenditure in the Government. It proposed the abolition of three Ministries, four under-secretaryships and about twenty general directorates, thereby making an economy of 400 million pesetas per year; the second proposed administrative reform. By these proposed measures, the budget was to be relieved of about 800 million pesetas per year or more than 20 per cent. of the actual expenditure.

While Mr. Chapaprieta was thus formulating his decrees, Mr. Lerroux and Mr. Robles were occupying themselves with the eventual adjustment of the Cabinet from which three ministries had to be taken away.

The delicate point was how to maintain the same proportion of portfolios among the different coalition parties. To whom for example were to be given the three Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries—to the Minister of Agriculture who belonged to the Agrarian Party or the Minister of Commerce who belonged to the Popular Party? As the Agrarian question is the most important in Spain, there was considerable tension between these two parties with totally divergent policies on the problem.

The question however degenerated into a political crisis when suddenly the two Ministers of the Agrarian party sent their resignations as a protest against the Catalonian speech of Mr. Lerroux. Reconciliation seemed impossible when later on, Senor Martinez de Velasco, the leader of the Agrarian party, declared himself to be on their side.

The Prime Minister thus placed the collective resignation of his Cabinet before the President on 20th September and the reform decrees of Mr. Chapaprieta succumbed at the very time of their application.

NEW COALITION

Mr. Santiago Alba, the President of the Chamber was first called to form a ministry of coalition between the parties of the Left, and Right as well as the Centre, which, considering the situation in the Cortes, Mr. Albo found to be impossible. He, therefore, regretted his inability and preferred to stay as President of the Chamber.

The task of the formation of a ministry then fell to Mr. Chapaprieta, the author of the financial reforms. A threat to dissolve the Assembly, in case Chapaprieta failed to find support, was made at the time, by President Zamora and it had a great effect on the parties concerned.

Mr. Chapaprieta became successful in forming a ministry after a model of the previous one, including as its members, one independent, two popularites, one agrarian, three radicals and one Party was, for the time being, assuaged, as the chief of the party was given the portfolio for agriculture.

However, in spite of the fact that the Chapaprieta Cabinet had the largest support that any ministry could possibly have in the present Spanish assembly, it was soon realised that the position of Chapaprieta was not strong enough on account of the divergent views of the coalition parties on the political problems of the day.

Thus, although Mr. Chapaprieta was determined to prepare immediately new electoral laws, a new constitution etc., he was fighting shy of putting them in actual force. His plans were bound to be adjourned and evaded owing to the lack of solidarity in the Cabinet itself.

OPPOSITION TO INHERITANCE TAX

The eventual failure of the Chapaprieta Government already became a topic of the day when a few days ago the Agrarian and Popular Parties declared themselves energetically against Chapaprieta's project of increasing the inheritance duties.

The sensational attack of the Radical Deputy, Mr. Perez Madrigal, on some of the restriction laws planned by Chapaprieta and his accusation of corruption against the Prime Minister, further added to the rift between the coalition parties and confirmed the consequent eventual fall of the Chapaprieta Government.

It is difficult to think of any personality in Spanish politics, powerful enough to unite all the parties for long. In fact, the late combination was the only one that could obtain an appreciable majority in the Cortes. It is almost certain that the present Spanish Chamber will soon be dissolved which in the words of Chapaprieta is the "only means of clearing the situation".

Congress History Is History Of Freedom's Battle

DR. PATTABHI TRACES IT FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO PRESENT DAY

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

(On December 28, 1935, the Indian National Congress completes the fiftieth year of its glorious existence. On this occasion, the All India Congress Committee is publishing an official version of the History of the Congress written by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Congress Working Committee, who has such a long association with the Congress and a close acquaintance with Mahatma Gandhi, with whose life the History of the Congress is more or less inextricably bound up for the last two decades or so. The United Press has secured the exclusive right to broadcast a series of six articles, giving an idea of what the book is, the first of which is published below).

The History of the Congress "is really the history of India's struggle for freedom" is the theme of the book, a comprehensibly large volume running over 1,200 pages.

Dr. Pattabhi gives a brilliant analysis in a systematic and effective manner of the different stages in the growth of the National institution, the evolution of its policy towards the various important problems that concern the aspirations of a subject nation to reach its cherished goal of "Swaraj," the many phases, both adverse and favourable, through which the Congress has passed since the days of its inception, and last, but not least, with the lives of the galaxy of "Our British Friends" and "Our Own Patriachs" who adorned the early firmament of the Congress and gave as it were a birth to it.

The first part of the book gives a general survey up to the year 1915. It begins with a chapter on the birth of the Congress, and gives a review of the subject of discussion and the resolutions adopted thereon at the annual sessions of the Congress and "shows at a glance the course of Congress policy and programme till 1915, after which a new orientation in policy and somewnat different methods of treatment came to be adopted."

EARLY FAITH IN ENGLAND

There is a chapter on the early phase of the Congress contrasted with the present-day feeling and ideas among Congressmen and how Congress at its earlier days pinned its faith in the English nation and how layalty was the keynote of this institution.

The next chapter, which is headed "Britain's Reaction to the Congress Movement and the rise of new forces and parties," deals with the attitude of the Government and the administrators towards the Congress in the early days of its inception.

"As it grew from year to year," Dr. Pattabhi explains, "the officials began to eye it with suspicion. Lord Dufferin, who advised Hume to make the Congress undertake political organisation and not merely social reform, became an open enemy of the Congress and characterised at as seditious."

SURZON'S REGIME

This chapter also gives a cursory view of the strenuous rule of Lord Curzon, the Partition of Bengal and the many oppressive Press Laws that were brought into force to stifle national consciousness and also enlightens as to how the cult of terrorism was openly advocated and preached much to the regret and sorrow of Congressmen all over the country. A description follows of how even after the annulment of the Partition of Bengal the policy of repression was still continued and then follows the history of the Congress upto to the outbreak of the Great War.

"Our British Friends" forms the subject matter of the next interesting chapter. The lives and the services of eminent Britishers towards the cause of India and her people are clearly brought out, John Bright Henry Fawcett, A. O. Hume, William Wedderburn, Charles Bradlaugh, W. E. Gladstone, Lord Northbrook, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderly, Eardley Norton and General Booth being singled out for special mention of their immense services to our country.

INDIAN PATRIACHS

Dadhabhai Naoroji, Ananda Charlu, Dinshaw Wacha, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, Badruddin Tyabji, K. T. Telang, W. C. Bon-Tyabji, K. T. Telang, W. C. Banerjee, Tilak, Pandit Ayodhyanath, Surendranath Banerji Malaviya, Lajpat Rai, Pherozesha Mehta, Ananda Mohan Bose, Manmohan Ghose, Vijayaragavacharlar, Raja Rampal Singh, Sankaran Nair, Bepinchandra Pal, R C Dntt and a few other leaders who dominated the deliberations of the Congress sessions during this period, form the galaxy of "Our Indian Patriarchs", the last chapter in Part I.

"There are scores of public workers," concludes the first part of the book, "many of them dead and a few still alive—who have made notable contributions to the national cause by their sincerity of purpose, services and sacrifices, to whom posterity owes a deep debt. To enumerate them would only lead to invidious distinctions, however unmeant they may be, and we shall be content to recall their memory with a feeling of sincere gratitude.—United Press.

KUMPTA HIGH SCHOOL

Several past students and well-wishers of the Gibb High School, Kumpta, met recently in Bombay to consider the appeal for funds made on behalf of the School. Dr. A. P. Naik, a past student of the School, was voted to the chair. Mr. A. R. Pai, one of the trustees and Mr. Gavaskar, headmaster of the school, in their speeches described how the school was encountering financial difficulties owing to a drastic cut in Government grant and how as a result of it had incurred a debt and had a recurring deficit of Rs. 2,000 a year. They appealed to the students and the public to help the school to defray the debt and meet the deficit, as it was not possible to raise funds in Kanara owing to economic depression.

Dr. Naik strongly supported the appeal and urged that a model institution like the Gibb High School, which is the pride of North Kanara, should be helped out of its present financial difficulties and hoped that past students would bestir themselves and would not allow their Alma Mater to die. He appealed to them to subscribe liberally to the funds of the school. Others also spoke endorsing the appeal. The meeting unanimously decided to start a reserve fund for the school and a committee with powers to co-opt was appointed to raise funds in Bombay with Dr. A P Naik as chairman and Messrs. M D Gaitonde and A. R. Pai as Secretary and treasurer respectively.

Donations of about Rs. 1,700 were promised on the spot.

MISS MURIEL LESTER IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Miss Muriel Lester, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, interviewed by the "United Press" said that she was on her way back home from China and likely to stay in India for two months during which time she would meet her Indian friends and get into more intimate touch with Indian problems.

She proposed to attend the forthcoming session of the All-India Women's Conference at Travancore wherefrom she would proceed to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

As she had been absent from England for 15 months she declined to say anything about the average Englishman's point of view regarding the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. But the British Cabinet crisis precipitated by the Hoare-Laval peace proposals perhaps clearly showed which way the wind was blowing there, she said.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts. There was some foreign buying and prices gained 37 cents per bale.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (2-44)	11.28+14
N. Y. March Lowest (10-3)	11.18+04
Liverpool March Highest	6.21+03
Liverpool March Lowest	6.18

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Market would have been better but for levelling up before the holidays.

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Lack of business. Holiday feeling prevailing. Expecting advance after New Year.

New York.—Covering. Renewed outside buying. Spot houses bought March

New York.—Ginning figures were smaller than expected. Absence of speculation with traders awaiting developments in Washington. Better undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 21.

January	11.62
March	11.28
May	11.13
July	10.96
October	10.69
Middling Spot	12.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 21.

December	11.60
January	11.57
March	11.28
Middling Spot	11.73

NEW YORK
New York, Dec. 21.
Market closed closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 21.

December	6.19
January	6.21
February	6.21
March	6.21
April	6.18
May	6.15
June	6.14
July	6.12
August	6.05
September	5.99
October	5.93
November	5.89
Middling Spot	6.42

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:—

January	6.21
March	6.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 21.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
December	9.19
January	8.99
March	8.78
May	8.63
July	8.53
October	8.43
November	8.26
F.G.F. Spot	9.44

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 21.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.66
Fine	5.81
Superfine	5.96
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.89
Superfine	6.04
Choice	6.19
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.32
Fully Good	4.42
Fine	4.54
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.42
Fine	4.—
Superfine	4.66

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 21.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13|16 per cent to 13|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 21.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. January sellers 26|9.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan.|Feb. sellers 27|1-1|2.

JAVA SUGAR
London, Dec. 21.
Rates not quoted.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 21.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 6-7|16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull with trade calling and light offerings. There was some hedge selling and scattered liquidation. The market closed at one point down to one point higher. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 6.38d.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.
New York—Liverpool:—
January 120 March 150 May 156 July 159 at Cross Rate 4.93.
Bombay+Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 217—Liverpool May 1936 6.14 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 217—New York May 11.05 Rs. 31 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 217 3/4; Highest 218; Lowest 216 1/2; Closing 217 1/2
Oomra D/J. Op. 198 1/4; Highest 199 1/4; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 199 1/4
Oomra March Op. 196 1/4; Highest 197 1/4; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 197 1/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 147 1/4; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 147 1/4
Bengal March Op. 146 1/4; Highest 146 1/2; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 1/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

GINNING REPORT.

The Census Ginning report states that upto 12 December 9,758,000 Bales were ginned against 9,362,000 bales in the previous report and 9,174,000 bales this time last year.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th December	13,161
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	471,566
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	315,212
Increase	156,354

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 21

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1,561	52,797
Central India	861	31,114
Barsi and Nagar	2,243	28,773
Hyderabad Gaorani	273	3,425
Berar	1,630	38,061
Central Provinces	494	12,309
Total Oomras	7,062	166,479
Dholera	200	13,297
N W Provinces	545	40,505
Rajputana	203	25,273
Sind-Punjab	1,373	126,010
Broach	...	3,183
Coompta and Dharwar	102	7,909
Westerns Northerns	462	11,512
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	54	6,531
Persian	...	8
American	...	6,771
Egyptian and African	3,983	77,573
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	13,984	485,550

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 19th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,711	92,132
Japan and China	4,950	237,092
Coast Ports	...	10,104
Up-country by Rail	...	67,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,662
Total	7,661	425,607

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 21.
T.T. London on:—
New York closing rate 4.92-13|16

Paris	74.79
Berlin	12.27
Madrid	36.06
Amsterdam	7.27-1|4
Brussels	29.27-1|2
Milan	61.12-1|2
Berne	15.19-3|4
Prague	118.93

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 21.
Market:—Steady.
Spot: Closed.
Forward: Closed.

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 21.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|1|0-1|2

SEEDS.
London, Dec. 21.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Dec. sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan sellers £12-16-3.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan. sellers £13-3-9.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Con't) c.i.f ton: Dec.|Jan. sellers £13-2-6.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan. sellers £13-2-6.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 21.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan.|Feb. nominal 24|-.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Jan.|Feb. sellers 24|-.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels Dec. sellers 30|9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 217/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 218 on improved buying. Later on the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but later advices were quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	217 8 0
Oomra D/J	199 4 0
Oomra March	197 8 0
Bengal D/J	146 8 0
Bengal March	145 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG.
M G—				
Bengal U P	...	162	158	155
Punjab	...	162	158	155
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	216	212	208	204
C P No. 1	230	226	222	218
C P No. 2	222	218	214	210

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Dec 21

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	162
Bengal Fine	...	157
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	204/207	222
C P 2 Fine	201/204	216
Arvi Fine	...	216
Ellichpur Fine	...	211
Berar Fine	192/194	208
Khamgaon Fine	...	210
Mulkapur Fine	...	205
Khandesh Fine	189/192	201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	199
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	194/197	209
Mathia Fine	...	193
Broach Fine	...	...
Punjab/American	...	242/247
Sindh-American	...	242/247
Cambodia	282/287	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	252/257	...
Compta Good	257/262	...
Westerns	237/242	...
Kampala	362/367	...
Busoga	359/361	...
Jinja	342/345	...
New Manza	329/332	...

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 21

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 11 0
Nov Dec shipment	3 15 6
Jan-Mar shipment	4 3 0
Kesar ready	14 5 0
Java Spot	F. 4.20

N. Y. SILVER

New York, Dec. 20.
Spot silver prices were reduced by 2 cents to 51 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Dec. 20

December	48.50—1.50
March	44.55—0.45
May	44.55—0.25

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 20.
London spot silver prices were reduced by 7/16d. to 21 3/4d. America bought 8 per cent.

ARGENTINE CROPS

Bombay, Dec. 21.
The Argentine Government estimates are as under:—
Wheat—39,20,000 tons against 6860000 tons last season at this time.
Linseed—12,80,000 tons against 1,830,000 tons last year at this time.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 21.
London Market:—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34/11/3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34/12/6
Standard Copper 3 months £35
Electrolytic copper £39/10
New York Market:—
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents.
Bombay Market:—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33/6
Copper Sheets Rs. Rs. 37/12
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 20.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	86
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	102 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New	98 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 20
December 1.02 1/4 c.
May 0.99 c.
July 0.90 1/8 c.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 21.

B C Rate	T T	D D
LONDON—		
Banks selling	T T	D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling	T T	1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying	T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying	D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying	3 mos	1 6 7/32
NEW YORK—		
B C Rate	T T	271 5/8
Banks selling	T T	269 5/8
Banks buying	T T	267 1/8
PARIS		
Banks selling	T T	561
Banks buying	T T	571
JAPAN		
Banks selling	T T	77 3/8
Banks buying	T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—		
Banks selling	D D	54 5/8
JAVA		
Banks selling	D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG		
Banks selling	D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI		
Banks selling	D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—		
Banks selling	D D	156 1/4
BERLIN		
Banks selling	D D	90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7 23 1/2 21st inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 7/8 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 13/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 74.76 20th inst.
London/Belgium 29.28 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.20 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 20th inst.
London/New York 4.92 15/16 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 20th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-1 19th inst. £7-1-1 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/16 19th inst. 21 3/4 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 19th inst. 52 Nom. 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 19th inst. 13/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 19th inst. 13/16 20th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1.4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 20

March	2.08—
May	2.12—
July	2.15—01
September	2.20—

MANCHESTER CHEMICALS

Manchester, Nov 28

Acid Acetic (40 p.c. tech.)	£20/5
Acid Acetic (glacial)	£48
Acid Chromic (per lb. d/d.)	10¼d.
Acid Hydrochloric (per carboy d/d.)	4—6
Acid Nitric	£18—£25
Acid Oxalic	£48/15
Acid Sulphuric (140deg. Tw.)	£3
Acid Sulphuric (168deg. Tw. non-arsenical)	£6/15
Acetate of Lime (grey)	£11/10
Acetate of Lime (brown)	£9
Acetate of Lead (white)	£36—£36/7/6
Acetate of Lead (brown)	£35/7/6—£36
Acetone	£62—£65
Ammonia: Anhydrous (per lb. d/d.)	10d.
Ammonium Chloride	£34/10
Ammonium Sulphate	£6/16
Arsenic (Cornish)	£19/10
Arsenic (Continental)	£15/10—£16/15
Bleaching Powder	£8/12/6
Borax: (Comm. gran.)	£14/10
Calcium Chloride	£5/5
Copper Sulphate	£15
Cream of Tartar (per cwt)	£3/19
Green Copperas	£2/7/6
Lithopone	£16/7/6—£17/5
Naphthalene	£10
Potash: Caustic	£35/5
Potassium Bichromate (per lb. d/d.)	5d.
Potassium Chlorate (per lb.) ex. whf.)	4 1/8d.—5 1/2d.
Potassium Permanganate (per lb. ex. whf.)	9 1/4d—9 1/2d.
Salt Cake	£3/2/6
Soda: Caustic	£13/12
Soda Ash	£5/15
Soda Crystals	£5—£5/5
Sodium Hyposulphite	£14/5/0
Sodium Nitrate	£7/12/6
Sodium Nitrite	£18/10
Sodium Phosphate	£13
Sodium Sulphate	£4/2/6
Sodium Sulphite	£13/10
Sulphur (Flowers)	£9
Sulphur (Rock)	£5/2/6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 20

December	7 1/2d.
March	7 3/4d.
May	7 3/8d.

BOMBAY PRODUCE
Bombay, Dec 21

Wheat	1,689 cwts.
Linseed	3,475 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	12 cwts.
Gingellyseed	691 cwts
Poppyseed	69 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,237 cwts.
Castorseed	392 cwts.
Rice	11,378 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,865 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,588 cwts.
Gram	1,878 cwts.
Joowar	319 cwts.
Barley	760 cwts
Bajree	1,102 cwts.
Coal	706 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Dec 21
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7-8-6; Highest Rs. 7-9-3; Closing Rs 7-8-7 1/2
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8-1-3; Highest Rs. 8-2; Closing 8-0-3
Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3-7; Highest Rs. 3-7-6; Closing Rs. 3-7-4 1/2
Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25-1; Highest Rs. 25-4-6; Closing Rs. 25-2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 21.

There was fairly good enquiry for ready silver to-day in the local market. There was some buying from upcountry in conjunction with local buyers and prices were quoted at Rs 53. Some 800 bars changed hands.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	53 0 0
Magsar	58 8 0
Posh	58 14 0
Ready gold	34 13 3
Magsar	34 12 3
Posh	34 11 9

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

China Selling Silver

London, Dec. 4.
Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., London, have issued the following report.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £197,632,279 on the 27th ultimo, as compared with £197,189,063 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £776,891.

About £1,500,000 of bar gold was dealt with at the daily fixing during the week; there were one or two special orders in the market and prices have been maintained at a premium over gold exchange parities.

Although the political crisis in France is not yet at an end, there has been an abatement of the drain of gold from the Bank of France. As compared with the return for November 15th, that for November 22nd shows a reduction in the gold holding of about £18,200,000, but withdrawals since have been on a very much smaller scale.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,432,950
British West Africa	148,203
British India	1,030,126
Canada	100,000
Australia	11,474
New Zealand	11,092
British Guiana	11,139
France	4,001,405
Netherlands	149,285
U. S. A.	8,584
Venezuela	29,906
Other countries	23,473
	£6,957,637

EXPORTS.

France	£ 974,368
Netherlands	702,279
U. S. A.	564,969
Other countries	638
	£2,342,254

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on November 30th carries gold to the value of about £597,000, of which £505,000 is consigned to London and £92,000 to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1935 amounted to 68,464 fine ounces, as compared with 57,328 fine ounces for September 1935 and 58,626 fine ounces for October 1934.

SILVER.

During the week movements in the dollar exchange influenced the price at which the American Treasury made their purchases in the London Market and the cash price varied between 29.3/16d and 29.1/4d. The two months price was unchanged at 28.7/8d until to-day when it declined to 28.13/16d.

Purchases for America continued steadily and there was further China selling; re-selling by the Indian Bazaars was also in evidence, but there was a little buying for the same quarter as well as some carrying forward of bull commitments.

The dollar/sterling exchange may continue to be a factor, but no wide variation from the present level is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th ult., to mid-day on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Hongkong	732,900
Australia	18,433
Japan	356,258
British West Africa	3,821
Poland	9,000
Netherlands	11,884
Belgium	30,460
France	28,840
Czechoslovakia	3,150
Iraq	3,445
Other countries	3,566
	£1,201,657

EXPORTS.

U. S. A	£2,749,200
France	13,513
Sweden	3,400
Denmark	3,500
Aden and Dependencies	5,420
Canada	1,240
Other countries	3,466
	£2,777,405

Quotations during the week:—
The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant was dol 4.93 and the lowest dol 4.92.5/8.

Statistics for the month of November:—

BAR SILVER per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.
Highest price	29.1/2 d.
Lowest price	29.3/16d.
Average	29.2837d.
	Two months' delivery.
Highest price	29.3/16d.
Lowest price	28.3/ 4d.
Average	28.9880d.

BAR GOLD.

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	141s/ 7d.
Lowest price	140s/11d.
Average	141c/3.46d.

Pre-Holiday Covering In Shares

Steel And Speculative Counters Steady

SMALL SESSION WITH A LIMITED TURNOVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this last small session of the present year there was some covering by shorts which resulted in a small improvement in speculative counters.

Bombay Dyeing, Tata Steel Dds., Ordinary and Shahabad shares ruled very steady and gained few points. There was a marked absence of any fresh business and the undertone of the market was fairly good. The market will now re-open on Thursday the 2nd January.

TEXTILE SHARES
Bombay, Dec. 21.

100	Anm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	735 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	191 4
100	Central	250 0
100	Colaba	134 6
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	166 4
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	199 6
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
	[illegible] United	4[illegible] 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	48 8
50	Mysore	85 0
200	New Great	120 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	67 8
100	Swadeshi	148 12
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	4[illegible]
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	36 8
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-500	Im. Con.	386 4
50-100	India	125 4
100	Reserve Bank	130 4
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	121 4
160	Indian	448 12
1000	Katni Def.	2150 0
100	Katni Ord.	368 12
75	Okha	257 8
10	Punjab	25 4
100	Shahabad.	473 12
70	United	122 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 0
15-75	New India	43 12
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1627 8
10	Ajmer	13 3
50	Bombay Tram	148 2
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 9
1600	Tata Power	1545 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	783 2

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31 4
75	Tata Steel Def.	585 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	208 12
50	Belapur Sugar	159 6
250	Bombay Steam	280 0
125	Bombay Burma	405 0
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	135 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 14
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	97 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	492 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	14 6
30	Premier Construcion	77 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 4
5	p.c. Central India	528 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1|2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1510 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7¼	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 21.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 6-3|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Century 192 191 4
Bom. Dyeing 730 732 733 735
Kohinoor 197 198 199/6
Central India 180
New Great 121 120
Simplex 67
Swadeshi 148
Bundi 35/8 35/12 35/14
I Cement 447 448
Punjab 24/14 25
Shahabad 466 473/12
Andhra 1632 1640
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1540 1543 1545
Tram. Ord. 148
T. Steel Dfd. 578 586 585
T. Steel Ord. 147/8 148/12 149/8 149/14
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 160 161/4
Bellapur 160 158 159/6
B. Steam 279 280
B. Burma 389 403 405

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3 1/2	per cent G P N 96/2
3	per cent 1941 103/12
3	per cent 1951/54 101/10
3 1/2	per cent 1947/53 105/9
4	per cent 1943 108/12
4	per cent 1960/70 110/4
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 116
5	per cent 1939/44 109/6
5	per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/13
TAX FREES	
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/4
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE)	
4	per cent B P T 1974 106
4	per cent M Deb 1974 105
5	per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6	per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6	per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/13 and improved to Rs. 96/2 on scattered buying.

Nayee Brahman Conference At Benares

On the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1935, in the Nayee Brahman Bhawan Ground behind Bharat Mata Temple, Vidya Pith Road, Benares Cantt. the following conference will be held:—

8th All-India Nayee Brahman Conference under the Presidentship of Gujrat Vir Pt. Shiv Ram Sharma.

Nayee Brahman Educational Conference, under the Presidentship of Pt. Woopendra Chandra Roi Sharma, on 29th instant.

U. P. Provincial Nayee Brahman Conference, under the Presidentship of Pt. Ganga Ram Sharma of Lucknow on 28th instant.

Maharashtra Harijan Youth Conference

Maharashtra Harijan youths conference will be held on the 11th and 12th January, in the Ahilya Ashram, Poona.

U. P. Youth Conference

A Provincial Youth Conference will be held at Benares during the middle of January 1936.

Vizianagram Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIZIANAGRAM (By Mail.)

A Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held here towards the end of the last week of this month. Mira Ben, will open the Exhibition, and Messrs. J. C. Kumarappa and G. Sitarama Sastri also will be present on the occasion.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Dec. 22.

Weather has been generally dry over the country. The western disturbance is causing cloudy weather along the Northwest frontier and Western Himalayas.

Forecast.—Scattered falls of rain will occur in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and North Punjab.—**A. P.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 765

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
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J3

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Our Abyssinian Letter

Abyssinians To Start Offensive On Five Fronts

Emperor Haile Selassie Brings Down Aeroplane With His Own Rifle

The Italians' readiness to consider the late (though not lamented!) Paris "Peace" Proposals is partly explained by the fact, as revealed in the latest despatches from our Dire Dawa Correspondent, that the Italians are having a bad time of it on almost all the fronts. Cholera, Somalis' desertions and the guerilla tactics of the Abyssinians, have all combined to make it far from an easy life for the invaders.

Yet another instance of the Abyssinian Emperor's pluck comes from Dassie, which was heavily bombarded, perhaps on the Italians coming to know of the Emperor's presence there. Haile Selassie, it appears, instead of taking shelter, actively participated in the defence of the City and brought down one enemy aeroplane with his own rifle.

A Council of War, which was recently formed, has decided to start an offensive against the Italians on all fronts and our Correspondent gives details of how the different commands have been assigned.

HARRAR TO BE RED CROSS CENTRE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

DIRE DAWA: Dec. 13.

At last the things are shaping out as I had predicted. On the one side there comes the news of a revolution of the Somali and other Italian black troops. In every fight that has taken place upto now, these troops were forced to march in the front-lines and do the fighting for the whites to have the glory. They have now revolted and the matters have otherwise become too worse. But the retirement of the Italians had nothing to do with this. There was an encircling movement going on by orders of Wahib Pasha the veteran War General, and if timely notice would not have been given by some Somali traitors to the Italians, Wahib Pasha would have succeeded in making Ogadain the burial place of the Italian hopes. General Grazione received timely notice and ran away from this danger-zone leaving much of the war materials and other things in a hurry and fear to be overtaken by the Abyssinians.

Abyssinians are themselves surprised at the great patience shown by their soldiers in obeying orders even to sacrifice their lives, but these soldiers have gained much in this way. If they had been rash enough as in the fight of Walwal, the Italians would have been in Harrar long ago. Now when the General Wahib Pasha is getting reports of more discontent and revolt in the Italian camp and cholera having broken in Magdisho, the port from where the reinforcements cannot come, as no troops will be allowed to land there at such critical times, surely he will not sit quiet but go after the Italians with all available Abyssinian forces.

ITALIAN CANARDS.

Ras Dessita is conquering village after village and is proceeding on his victorious course. It was about him that the Italians had spread the rumour that he had betrayed the Abyssinians. Another stout-hearted and favourite of the Emperor in the person of Fitaurari Bizzabe is his second in command. This young officer is also a most devoted and loyal chief of the Emperor from whom no treachery can ever be expected.

On the Northern Front they went so far as to spread the report that they had killed the Crown Prince, but the world is already aware that he is at present in Addis Ababa and is doing his best to enlist soldiers to fight the just cause of his country.

Ras Kassa who was reported to be going to the Italians with his 125 thousand men, has already started an offensive against the Italian troops from 4th December.

It is a pity indeed, that the Abyssinians are so short of arms and aeroplanes. I am informed by a well-known officer that they have paid a huge sum in pounds and bought some aeroplanes but for some unknown reason not a single of these has so far arrived in Abyssinia.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Radio news received recently reports that a Council of War of the Abyssinian Chiefs including the Emperor himself, has decided to start the offensive in the Northern and Southern Fronts simultaneously. Fitaurari Takle Wariali, who preceded the Emperor, inspected the general situation and consulted Ras Kassa, Ras Seyyum and other Commanders.

Strong precautions were taken for the safety of the Emperor on the road and a special anti-aircraft gun preceded the Emperor and Abyssinian aeroplanes were reconnoitering the skies above. The Emperor safely arrived in Dassie on the 3rd inst. The heir-apparent was specially recalled to look after the capital in the absence of the Emperor.

General Wadaji, one of the responsible chiefs, of the Emperor, has received urgent summonses of the Emperor to proceed to the Northern Front.

ITALIAN TERRITORY CONQUERED.

Ras Dassita's troops have conquered about 150 miles of the Italian territory including Lugh and Ferrandi and are advancing on Baidoa and have captured big quantities of war materials. Fitaurari Takle Wariate is expected to inspect the Southern Front shortly. Orders for attack have already been received in the Southern Front and all preparations are being made.

The Abyssinians are now said to be using tanks, guns, machine-guns, which they have captured from the Italians in their recent victories.

The British subjects' properties in Jigjiga have been registered by the British Consul of Harrar and he has sent them all away to Hargeissa. Indians, Arabs and Somali British subjects have all gone.

It seems that the Italians are making repeated air attacks on Dagahbour to destroy Abyssinian war material, but they ought to know now that the Abyssinians are not fools to keep such precious materials in places where the Italians can reach them. Having failed at Dagahbour they will now probably try Jigjiga, where the military arrangements are ready to meet their attacks. Civilians are all being sent out in the villages.

It is quite certain now that disease has played havoc with the Italian troops in Ogaden and their General was forced to retire on the other side. So first he evacuated the Abyssinian territory and then concentrated his troops at Gledi or Galadi. He admits that he will bring white troops to replace the black ones.

News has arrived here that the Italians have transferred white troops in eight ships from the Southern to the Northern Front. This seems to be on account of the intended Abyssinian offensive in the North and the arrival of the Emperor. But as cholera has broken out now in Magdischo this seems to be one of the causes of this removal.

HARRAR TO BE RED CROSS CENTRE.

Harrar has been vacated by the Abyssinian troops and this town will be used by Red Cross missions which are arriving here daily. The Italians have promised the League not to bombard this town.

News has arrived here from Djibouti by telephone that all the small Powers have been protesting for this injustice and massacre of innocent women and children by Italy and, perhaps, armistice may be declared and war stopped for peace-talks.

After the news of peace talks comes the news of severe bombardment of Dassie by 25 Italian bombers for more than 28 hours. It seems now that the Italians finding Abyssinian soldiers far superior to them in fighting are now trying to bomb everywhere and as they know the Abyssinians have no aeroplanes anywhere, they send their bombers to attack every place. The attack on Dassie is very severe because of the arrival of the Emperor there, their intention being to kill him and thus win this war in one scoop. The town has been much spoiled by intense bombardment.

GREAT OFFENSIVE STARTS.

From the 4th of this month the great Abyssinian offensive has started from five sides with nearly half a million men. The troops of Ras Immirou of Gojjam from one side, Ras Mulgaitha, the veteran Minister of War from the other side, Ras Kassa from third, Ras Aylou from the fourth and Ras Seyyum from the fifth side. All the troops of these Chiefs are heavily engaged and severe hand to hand fight is going on everywhere.

The Abyssinian Consul of Asmara arrived here a few days ago. Interviewed he said:—

"For two months I was interned and knew nothing of what was going on. The Tigreans of Eritrea all want to come to the Abyssinian side and there is a great unrest amongst them. The Italian have, therefore, collected 10,900 of their responsible headmen and interned them and a strong guard is kept over them."

Somalies have brought news that cholera is raging in Magdisho and upto now 100 cases have occurred there.

Black and white Italian troops, it appears, keep continually quarrelling for the question of being in the front lines. The Somalies and Arabs have point-blank refused to fight in the front line in future. So General Grazione wants to replace all these black troops with whites. This proves that things are not going on well with the Italians. They are having great difficulties on all sides. On the one side the inhabitants of the Italian Eritrea and Somaliland are ready to come to the Abyssinians and on the other the black troops are ready for revolt.

MOONLIGHT DANGERS.

During the moonlit night there is great fear of the Italians bombing every place, specially the Railway line. In Hawash the Swiss Commander has ordered double guards for day and night duties. We in Dire-Dawa are also daily afraid of his bombing this town, as it is said now that the Italians will not leave any place.

Further news has arrived of the air attack on Dassie. It is said the Emperor brought down one of the bombing planes with his own rifle and five other machines were also brought down—One European War Correspondent was killed and other wounded but the loss of life is not said to be great, because the town of Dassie itself is not a very big one. There were only some Government buildings which were partly damaged.

News from Djibouti confirms the revolution of the black Italian troops in the Southern Front, they are not only not fighting with the white soldiers, but are deserting with their arms in big numbers.

Dedjaz Mokunnon arrived by special train yesterday, 11-12-35. An aeroplane arrived here to be at the orders of the Dedjazmash who is to either remain here or go to the front.

The Abyssinians have refused the latest offer of the peace on terms suggested above and war is going on. The Italians are said to be increasing their war plane strength and mean to attack everywhere by air.

"TRICK TO DISUNITE US"

Dr. Sumant Mehta Explodes Theory Of Two Indias

AHMEDABAD, December 22.

"There is no red India or British India on one side and yellow or Indian India on the other attempting to solve the present problems in different ways. This theory is merely a trick to disunite us. We are a nation of 35 crores marching along the path leading to Swaraj" said Dr. Sumant Mehta in the course of his presidential address delivered this afternoon at the 9th session of the Rajpipla State Peoples' Conference.

Continuing Dr. Mehta said:—

"The province of Gujarat has made great progress during the last twenty years. Our children are getting more self-reliant and self-respecting. The teacher is no longer a demi-god. He has got to be a leader, a protector and a servant.

"Your State has got to tackle three great problems, viz., (1) reduction of land assessment and indebtedness, (2) the education of the backward people who are over 60 in your State, living in the jungles, and (3) saving them from alcoholic drinks.

"You must increase your strength by enrolling more members to your Committee, by starting Taluka offices and engaging a few paid workers. Agitation, propaganda and solid organisation are necessary. You must supply men and money. Without self-sacrifice you will achieve nothing."—United Press.

GUJARAT "HARIJAN" SEAT

Protest Against Ambedkar's Demand

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

It is learnt Mr. Gandhi has decided to stay in Ahmedabad in order to take rest as advised by doctors..

A public meeting of Harijans held to-night passed a resoluiton protesting against the recommendation made by Dr. Ambedkar before the Hammond Committee of taking away one seat from the number of seats given to Gujarat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Various speakers pointed out that it was unjust to reduce the seats of Gujarat which was less advanced educationally. The meeting passed other resolutions protesting against the prohibition of Harijans under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, taking part in the Rathyatra procession at Nasik, which was not allowed there.

Another resolution congratulated the Gaekwar of Baroda on the celebration of his Diamond Jubilee as he has made efforts to uplift Harijans. The third resolution congratulated the Congress on its Golden Jubilee as it strove for the abolition of untouchability.—A. P.

New Constitution Hasn't Dog's Chance

NEED FOR SOUND BANKING SYSTEM

This "Lack Of Funds" Tale Means Funeral March Of Millions

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"India's New Constitution will not have a dog's chance to work efficiently, unless accompanied by a banking system which will extend a helping hand to Brahmin and Harijan, Muslim and Christian, Prince and Peasant alike, and weld them into one organic whole," declared Sir Daniel Hamilton in a speech before the Bengal Economic Society.

"It is, therefore, incumbent upon all," he said, "and especially upon those who are in charge of the nation's finances, to study these things more than they have done in the past and to do all they can to ensure that India is given a banking system which will lift the people from the mire in which they have lain helpless so long."

Sir Daniel Hamilton said:—

"India is potentially the richest Dominion of the Empire—eight times richer than Great Britain, 35 times richer than Canada, 50 times richer than Australia, 300 times richer than New Zealand or South Africa. Why then are her people so poor, and why is the Government always so short of cash? Why is India the minus instead of the plus Dominion: minus education, minus doctors, minus sufficient cool clothing in summer and warm in winter and why are so many of her people minus sufficient food—plus malaria, malnutrition, and unemployment? It is because India is minus money. The Government's heart is willing, but its finance is weak; it understands not art of money making. The manufacture of money is one of the fine arts—the art of the necromancer; and every man in the Finance Department should know to produce chickens out of a hat, and money from empty pockets, and taxes from the air, and gold from Bengal mud.

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

"The poverty of India in money compared with England is shown by the fact that on a population basis India is short of 3,400 crores of paper currency and 20,000 crores of bank deposits. Scientists say that nature abhors a vacuum: the devil likes one, and finding this great money vacuum in India's life "empty, swept, and garnished," he has filled it with crores of malaria and mal-nutrition, cholera and plague, illiteracy and unemployment; and, whatever space is left, with communalism and communism, and the anti-God who is Satan himself. "Financial stringency, Lack of Funds," is now India's National Anthem, as sung by every official from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and is the funeral march of the five or six millions of men, women and children who pass on to the burning ghat every year.

"Is financial stringency another name of financial incompetence? Where men are plentiful, money is plentiful, but few know where to find it, and none but a banker dare lift it. India's war will be won when the Finance Department gets a modern printing press and works it—not to an "unlimited" extent, but only to the extent required to keep the whole nation fully employed in the work of nation-building.

"The Bank of England was rescued from bankruptcy, and the war was won, by replacing its creaky ninety year old printing press with one which could turn out in "unlimited" issue of currency notes, and on the strength of these guilt-edged national notes which the Government placed in the Bank's cash box, a £100 clerk in the Bank, by a flourish of his pen and some drops of ink, manufactured all the money required to win the war.

"Yes, the manufacture of money is a fine art, and it takes a master of Arts—the Art of the Necromancer to make it. Is there no one in Delhi who knows the trick—one who can raise mangoes from nothing.

"Credit is a spiritual virtue which resides in the man who borrows, not in the Bank which lends. All that the Bank does is to monetize, or rather paperize, the Faith and Works of the borrower. Mr. Montague Norman promises to pay £1 in gold on demand when he has no intention whatever of doing so. What faith then can one have in bankers' promises? The Bank of England pays 14 per cent. dividends gleaned largely from 260 millions of false statements. No, the Faith from which the money is manufactured is not in the Bank, but in the borrower.

MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

"Banking, properly managed, is the most profitable industry under the sun. The greatest unoccupied banking field in the Empire is the field of the Raiyat, and it is the imperative duty of Government to occupy it through the Reserve Bank, not only for Government's own sake, but still more for the sake of the people. The Government of India has a fund known as the fund for the reduction and evidence of debt. Another fund is wanted badly for the reduction and avoidance of taxation, and the Reserve Bank will provide it. It will take some time to reach the 20,000 crore limit of credit creation which India should enjoy on the English model, but even 1,000 crores of money manufactured out of nothing by a fifty rupee clerk would yield to Government a profit of fifty crores yearly, which need not be scoffed at in these hard times.

"Sir John Anderson will want some crores of rupees for his Land Development Bill to revive Bengal and its people, and squash the devil and his angels; and a fifty rupee clerk in the Reserve Bank will manufacture these crores out of nothing, on the security of the Bengal Government 5 per cent bond, and share the profit with Sir James and Sir John—the raiyat's share being the 230 per cent, more or less, in paddy which Lord Zetland, when Governor of Bengal, handed over to the raiyat from land reclaimed in Mograhat.

"Mr. Fazlul Huq will also want a crore or two to provide the people under his care with good drinking water instead of the filthy stuff he has been giving them to drink. Sir K. Nazimuddin told us not long since that, given a fair chance, the Bengal raiyat was prepared to shoulder his responsibility and honour his bond; and if the people of Calcutta are equally reliable I feel sure that the Reserve Bank will accept, as gilt-edged security, the Calcutta Corporation's 5 per cent bond for the loan manufactured out of their own threadbare pockets, the money to be returned in due course, by instalments spread over the years.

NOT A DOG'S CHANCE.

"India's new constitution will not have a dog's chance to work efficiently unless accompanied by a banking system which will extent a helping hand to Brahmin and Harijan, Muslim and Christian, prince and peasant alike, and weld them into one organic whole. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all, and especially upon those in charge of the nation's finances, to study these things more than they have done in the past, and to do all they can to ensure that India is given a banking system which will lift the people from the mire in which they have lain helpless so long. India's Reserve Bank has not been called into being to make the rich richer, but to make the poor less poor. Its main function is not to create more credit for the silver and cotton gamblers of Bombay or the jute gamblers of Bengal, but to create a more abundant life for the people. If it fails in this it fails in all; while a larger dividend in life will result in a larger dividend in money and a much more powerful Bank.

"I end as I began. Man is the living capital, money the dead. The living nation, not dead gold, is, and always will be, the base of the nation's credit. The Eastern banking system rests upon a false foundation; it is built upon a lie—a gilded lie,—and the lie that there is no wealth but money, instead of upon the Capital Truth that THERE IS NO WEALTH BUT LIFE."—United Press.

LAHORE INQUIRY REPORT

Not To Be Published For Fear Of Being Banned?

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Mystery surrounds the outcome of the labours of the non-official Enquiry Committee under Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya's presidency which concluded its sitting here nearly a week ago but of which nothing has been heard since then.

The Committee was formed to enquire into the causes of recent communal clashes in Lahore and allegations against the police.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the Committee decided not to publish a report at present in Punjab possibly expecting the authorities to ban the report.—A. P.

RAIL-SHIPPING CONTROVERSY

Delhi Conference Outcome

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

An official communique regarding yesterday's rail-shipping conference states it was agreed that port authorities should in consultation with shipping companies and local chambers of commerce, conduct negotiations with railway administrations with which they are immediately concerned with a view to considering in individual cases on what lines conflicting interests could be reconciled.—A. P.

QUETTA RESETTLEMENTS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Government's policy relating to resettlements of the damaged area in Quetta is expected to be announced on Monday. This is the result of discussions which the Government of India had with the Consultative and Advisory Committee on Quetta Salvage when almost all members were present. The original idea was to make the announcement to-day, but the absence of the Viceroy at Calcutta rendered this slight postponement necessary.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce has nominated Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, the fourth representative of the Federation, drawn from Madras, to represent Madras commercial interests at the conference called by the Hon'ble Commerce Member in New Delhi on December 20 to discuss the general principles for regulating competition between railways and shipping interests.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.